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BEEF PRICES FOR 1920 SHOW WIDE FLUCTUATIONS.

Cattle Prices More Even With Tendency Downward on Best Grades Followed By Sharp Rise in June.

A series of unavoidable events, most of them resulting from abnormal conditions produced by the war, have contributed to the phenomenal price trends and relations of beef cattle and their dressed carcasses during the six months ending June 30, 1920.

Among the principal disturbing factors were periodical releases of surplus holdings of beef by the War Department, a systematic campaign to reduce the cost of living, high stocker and feeder markets, high-priced feeds, fruition of producers' efforts to increase cattle production for war needs and anticipated foreign demands, labor troubles, decreased transportation facilities, embargoes, unsettled foreign credit and exchange situations, decrease in exports of beef products, financial credit restrictions, declines in prices of hides, tallow, and other animal by-products, and decreased or spasmodic consumption of meat. In fact, every possible economic factor incidental to a period of reconstruction and capable of disturbing market conditions for these products of the farm and range has had free and almost unlimited action.

Medium and Good Grades Shown.

The live stock and meat situation during this period and the corresponding half year of 1919 may be visualized by studying the accompanying charts showing the price trends and spreads of medium and good grades of beef cattle and of their dressed carcasses. Medium and good grades have been included because they contribute the largest volume of the meat supply on the market. The curves in both charts and the comments which follow reflect the high prices quoted for good and the low for medium grades. The live prices represent those paid on the Chicago market, while the dressed prices are taken from the New York quotations. The live and dressed quotations reflect the market on the days indicated. The dressed carcasses, however, are generally marketed from 10 days to two weeks after the live market transactions, and this element should be considered in studying the actual price relations between the live and dressed markets.

On January 2, 1920, the top for good beef steers on foot at Chicago was $18.75 and the low on medium steers was $10.75. On the same date good grade steer beef sold in New York up to $21 and medium steer beef down to $17.

The difference between live and dressed prices was $2.25 on good beef and $6.25 on

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

The past six months has witnessed most erratic price trends on dressed beef, new high levels being reached in June. Cattle prices held more steady, disclosing a downward tendency, but closed in June with a sharp rally. The period can best be described, perhaps, by the words "widely fluctuating prices." (Front page.)

The first car of new crop hay was marketed at Cincinnati during the week. It was graded as No. 2 and No. 3 Timothy and brought $32. Feed markets have experienced very rapid declines (p. 43).

Financing and car equipment seem to be the main questions confronting grain growers and dealers at present. The high range of prices are being fairly well maintained (p. 42).

Butter and cheese markets remain steady (p. 38).

Live stock showed an upward tendency. Receipts were reduced. Fresh meat trading was reported slow (p. 34).

Fruits and vegetables are recording continued steadiness. The Georgia peach crop is not expected to come up to earlier estimates (pp. 39 and 40).

PRICES ADVANCE FOR EVAPORATED AND CONDENSED MILK.

Increased Demand During May Results in Rising Prices—No Improvement in Exports.

The increased demand for condensed and evaporated milk in May resulted in the advance of selling prices by many manufacturers from 30 to 60 cents per case on sweetened condensed milk and from 35 to 40 cents per case on unsweetened evaporated milk. With the increased demand for bulk condensed for the manufacture of ice cream, the market on that commodity strengthened, and prices were advanced from $4 to $4.60 per hundredweight. Prices paid to producers for raw milk advanced as much as 19 cents per hundredweight in some sections, while in others they were 12 cents lower.

Stocks of condensed milk in the hands of manufacturers showed an increase of about 3,000,000 pounds on June 1, while evaporated-milk stocks decreased nearly five and one-half millions. Unsold stocks in the hands of manufacturers of condensed milk increased nearly 16,000,000, while unsold orders decreased from over 14,000,000 to less than 1,000,000. Comparing the situation on June 1, 1920, with June 1, 1919, stocks of condensed milk in the hands of manufacturers increased 67 per cent and unsold stocks decreased 15 per cent and unsold orders 41 per cent. The evaporated-milk situation from the standpoint of stocks and orders showed a general improvement in the market situation, the total stocks in the

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BUMPER CROPS FAIL TO RAISE ONION CONSUMPTION.

Number of Carloads Taken in Key Markets Varies Little—Quantities Shown by Cities and Years.

Although onions are one of the important staple vegetables in the American dietary, the quantity consumed remains fairly constant regardless of increases in production and resulting low prices. This is indicated by data collected by the Bureau of Markets showing the number of carloads of onions unloaded in the 10 leading cities of the United States during the four calendar years, 1916 to 1919 inclusive. These figures apparently support the theory that consumers are disinclined to purchase more onions than they ordinarily consume, though they usually can be counted on to buy many other kinds of fruits and vegetables more liberally as quantities increase and prices decline.

The accompanying table shows the total number of cars of onions unloaded at Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Washington during the past four calendar years. Home-grown or near-by stock in less than carlots is not included.

Ten Cities Take 50 Per Cent.

During 1919 approximately 9,800 cars were unloaded at these 10 markets, as compared with 9,450 in 1918, with 10,350 in 1917, and with 11,200 in 1916. This was a fairly constant consumption. The estimated total commercial production, however, including stock which may or may not have been marketed, was 25,667 cars in 1919, as compared with 38,672 in 1918, with 38,266 in 1917, and with 25,851 cars in 1916. For the four years, the average number unloaded was about 10,200 cars. This represents approximately 5,100,000 bushels, reckoning a carload of 500 bushels as an average. The total number of shipments reported for the four-year period was 75,095 cars, and the quantity unloaded at these 10 cities represents about 54 per cent of the car-lot total. This is a noteworthy point, since a number of large cities are not included in these statistics.

Of the 10 cities mentioned, New York led in the number of cars unloaded, with about 18,900 cars for the four-year period, or about 46 per cent of the total quantity of onions unloaded in these cities. Philadelphia followed New York's lead with approximately 6,100 cars, or 15 per cent of the total for the 10 cities; Pittsburgh and Chicago come next in the order named, with about 4,800 and 4,700 cars, respectively. Chicago's

(Continued on page 41.)

LIVE STOCK

DECREASED RECEIPTS MAIN CAUSE OF PRICE ADVANCES.

Cattle Price Spread Widens—Hogs Advance Irregularly—Sheep and Lambs Sold Strong.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha.]

Holiday influences and declines in values during the preceding week served to reduce the marketward movement of live stock during the week ending July 10. The week's 10-market supply totaled about 123,000 cattle, 356,400 hogs, and 142,200 sheep, compared with 172,800 cattle, 506,800 hogs, and 205,700 sheep the preceding week and 160,800 cattle, 613,900 hogs, and 267,700 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Supply contraction was credited as the leading influence in irregular but sharp advances in prices in practically all the departments of the trade. Cattle trade also was helped by strengthening markets for dressed beef and by the development of some activity and strength in a recently dormant hide and skin market, while increased demand for fresh-pork products and a renewal of inquiry in behalf of foreign buyers of pork products were factors of strength in the hog trade.

Sheep and Lamb React.

In the sheep and lamb market reaction from the demoralized trade conditions current at the close of the week previous was logical and was emphasized by reason of a reduction of over 30 per cent in the 10 market supply and a falling off of nearly 48 per cent in Chicago receipts.

Cattle.—Seasonal lowering of the average quality or condition of cattle offerings with a smaller percentage of finished dry-feds and an increased quota of grassy stuff served to further widen spreads in prices. At Chicago low dressing, light grass stock, both steers and she stuff, were held largely to steady levels while medium grades sold irregularly, but averaged around 25 cents higher and good to prime corn-feds advanced 35 to 75 cents, long-fed heavy bullocks showing less gain than yearlings and steers weighing downward from 1,450 pounds. At Kansas City and Omaha advances measured mostly 25 to 50 cents, while Texas cattle were quoted 75 cents higher at East St. Louis than a week earlier.

Canner stuff did not show material improvement in value at any of the markets under review excepting Kansas City, where prices which were relatively low on such stock a week earlier advanced 25 to 50 cents. Trashy light canner steers sold at Chicago as low as $4.50 although comparatively few steers that would make carcass

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

Chicago, Friday July 9.

	July 9.	July 2.	June 11.
Hams, smoked 14-16 average	$37.00-38.00	$37.00-38.00	$34.00-37.00
Hams, fancy 14-16 average	40.00-40.50	39.50-41.00	37.00-39.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	22.50-24.50	22.50-25.00	22.00-25.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	37.00-40.00	37.25-40.50	39.00-40.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	49.00-50.50	49.00-52.00	50.00-51.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	22.50-23.00	21.75-23.00	21.00-22.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	18.00-18.50	17.50-18.50	18.00-19.00
Pure lard, tierces	21.50-23.00	22.25-23.25	22.00-23.50
Compound lard, tierces	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	21.50-23.00

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JULY 13.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	July 13.	July 6.	July 13.	July 13.	July 13.
HOGS.					
Top	$16.15	$15.85	$16.35	$15.85	$15.40
Bulk of sale	$13.75-16.00	$13.50-15.75	$16.15-16.30	$15.25-15.75	$13.90-14.50
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.40-15.75	13.90-15.50	15.50-16.15	15.00-15.80	14.25-14.75
Medium (200-250 pounds), medium-choice	15.35-16.15	15.00-15.85	15.90-16.35	15.50-15.85	14.50-15.40
Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice	15.10-16.15	14.75-15.85	16.00-16.35	15.00-15.80	14.25-15.40
Light lights (130-150 pounds), common-choice	14.00-15.85	13.60-15.50	15.25-16.25		
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	13.60-14.50	12.90-13.85	13.00-13.25	13.75-14.00	13.75-14.25
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	13.00-13.60	12.25-12.90	12.75-13.00	13.25-13.50	13.50-13.75
Pigs (150 pounds down), common-choice	13.00-14.75	12.00-14.00	12.00-15.60		
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice			12.00-15.25	12.00-15.25	11.00-12.75
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	16.25-17.25	16.10-16.85	16.25-16.75	15.15-16.75	16.00-16.50
Good	15.40-16.25	15.10-16.10	14.50-16.25	13.60-15.10	14.50-16.00
Medium	13.00-15.40	12.75-15.10	11.75-14.50	12.00-13.60	12.50-14.50
Common	10.75-13.00	10.75-12.75	11.00-11.75	10.00-12.00	11.50-12.50
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	16.40-17.25	16.00-16.85	16.25-16.75	15.25-16.75	16.00-16.75
Good	15.10-16.40	14.75-16.00	14.50-16.25	13.25-15.15	14.25-16.00
Medium	12.75-15.10	12.60-14.75	11.50-14.50	10.90-13.15	12.50-14.25
Common	10.25-12.75	10.50-12.60	9.50-11.50	9.00-10.85	9.50-12.50
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	6.50-14.75	6.50-14.50	7.50-15.50	6.50-13.75	7.25-14.00
Cows, common-choice	6.50-12.75	6.35-12.50	6.75-10.50	6.00-11.25	6.75-12.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	6.00-12.00	6.00-12.00	5.75-10.00	6.00-10.00	5.50-11.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	4.25- 6.50	4.00- 6.25	3.75- 6.50	3.50- 6.00	4.00- 6.75
Canner steers	4.50- 7.50	5.00- 7.50	4.00- 7.00	4.50- 6.50	5.00- 7.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	12.25-14.00	10.75-12.25	10.50-13.50	9.25-12.50	11.50-12.50
Heavy weights, common-choice	6.00-12.00	6.00-11.50	7.50-10.50	6.00-11.50	6.00-11.00
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	9.25-12.00	9.25-12.00	9.50-11.00	9.50-12.00	9.50-11.00
Medium (800-1,000 pounds), common-choice	8.75-11.75	8.75-11.75	8.50-10.50	9.25-11.75	9.00-10.75
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	8.50-11.00	8.50-11.00	7.50- 9.50	9.00-11.35	8.25-10.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	6.00-10.75	6.00-10.75	6.00-10.00	5.75-10.85	7.00-10.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	5.25- 8.50	5.25- 8.50	4.75- 7.75	4.50- 8.25	5.00- 8.50
Calves:					
Good and choice	8.50-10.00	8.50-10.00		8.00-10.50	7.50- 9.75
Common and medium	6.50- 8.50	6.50- 8.50		5.75- 7.75	6.00- 7.50
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime	13.50-16.75	11.50-15.00	14.00-15.00	11.00-16.00	13.50-16.50
Culls and common	7.50-13.50	6.00-11.00	7.00-13.75	7.00-10.75	7.50-13.00
Feeder lambs	11.50-13.75	10.00-13.00		8.50-11.00	11.00-13.50
Yearling, wethers, medium-prime	9.50-13.50	8.50-12.50		9.00-12.75	9.50-12.25
Wethers, medium-prime	7.00-10.00	5.00- 8.50		6.25- 9.00	6.50- 8.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	6.25- 8.50	4.00- 6.75	5.50- 6.00	4.75- 8.00	5.50- 7.50
Culls and common	3.00- 5.50	2.50- 3.50	3.00- 5.25	2.25- 4.50	2.50- 5.00
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	6.50-11.00	5.00- 9.00	6.00- 9.00	6.00-10.25	6.50-10.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JULY 13.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	July 13.	July 6.	June 15.	July 13.	July 6.	June 15.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$26.00-27.00	$25.00-27.00	$24.00-26.00	$29.00		
Good	23.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	23.00-24.00	26.00-28.00	25.00-28.00	$25.00-27.50
Medium	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.50	21.50-22.50	20.00-25.00	20.00-23.00	24.00-25.00
Common	17.00-20.00	17.00-20.00	19.00-21.00	15.00-18.00	12.50-16.00	21.00-23.00
Cows—						
Good	19.00-21.00	20.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	
Medium	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	16.00-18.00	
Common	15.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	12.00-14.00	
Bulls—						
Good						
Medium					12.00-13.00	
Common	11.50-12.50	12.00-13.00	12.50-13.50	11.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring			34.00-36.00			34.00-36.00
Choice	34.00-35.00	33.00-35.00	32.00-33.00	33.00-35.00	32.00-34.00	30.00-31.00
Good	31.00-33.00	30.00-32.00	29.00-31.00	28.00-32.00	27.00-30.00	28.00-30.00
Medium	26.00-30.00	26.00-29.00	27.00-28.00	24.00-27.00	24.00-26.00	26.00-27.00
Common	22.00-25.00	22.00-25.00	24.00-27.00	18.00-20.00	16.00-20.00	24.00-25.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00-15.00	16.00-17.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-24.00	20.00-22.00	18.00-20.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	13.00-15.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00
Common	10.00-11.00	12.00-13.00	15.00-17.00	14.00-17.00	12.00-16.00	14.00-16.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	24.00-25.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-25.00	26.00-27.00		25.00-27.00
Good	22.00-24.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	23.00-25.00	22.00-24.00	23.00-24.00
Medium	19.00-21.00	19.00-21.00	20.00-22.00	18.00-22.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-21.00
Common	17.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	15.00-17.00	12.00-16.00	18.00-19.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 pounds average	36.00-37.00	28.00-30.00	25.00-26.00	29.00-31.00	28.00-30.00	23.00-31.00
10-12 pounds average	35.00-36.00	26.00-27.00	24.00-25.00	27.00-28.00	26.00-27.00	27.00-28.00
12-14 pounds average	32.00-33.00	23.00-24.00	22.00-23.00	25.00-26.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-26.00
14 pounds, over	26.00-30.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-21.00	22.00-24.00	22.00-23.00	23.00-24.00
Shoulders—						
Plain						
Skinned	22.00-23.00	19.00-21.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00
Picnics—						
4-6 pounds average	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00			
6-8 pounds average	20.00-21.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	19.00-20.00
8 pounds, over	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00			
Butts—						
Boneless						28.00-29.00
Boston style	26.00-27.00	22.00-23.00	19.00-21.00	21.00-23.00		23.00-25.00

JUNE MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers, carcasses	10,976	11,840	18,967	.....	7,228	10,532
Cows, do	1,677	3,139	889	31,770	1,771	1,610
Bulls, do	369	359	528	.....	415	500
Veal, do	3,534	2,169	34,261	32,083	8,672	8,469
Hogs, do	5	.....	1,074	389	107	.....
Lambs, do	36,167	46,877	50,468	93,384	18,351	29,079
Mutton, do	4,646	5,362	23,899	35,598	8,364	6,877
Goats, do	236	.....	540	.....	53	.....
Pork cuts, fresh, pounds	372,381	365,290	1,649,562	1,417,005	1,003,667	672,883
Beef cuts, fresh, do	5,268	.....	198,692	334,000	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle, carcasses	4,733	4,286	42,811	43,260	7,771	6,685
Calves, do	11,750	15,167	66,545	56,194	6,988	5,235
Hogs, do	92,434	134,491	147,623	113,063	67,057	49,057
Sheep, do	18,247	18,193	129,658	123,545	15,900	12,426
Goats, do	.....	.....	257	.....	.....	.....
City inspection:						
Cattle, do	607	37	13	.....	573	385
Calves, do	977	1,833	5,664	5,316	2,674	1,145
Hogs, do	3,560	3,489	339	12	2,182	279
Sheep, do	5	2	480	179	3,854	2,202
Goats, do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending July 10.

Market.	CATTLE AND CALVES			HOGS.			SHEEP.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	47,572	14,872	32,700	109,390	35,274	74,116	50,185	13,934	36,251
East St. Louis	20,135	5,086	15,579	42,184	10,249	38,205	9,562	1,770	9,328
Indianapolis	8,848	5,537	3,311	44,838	30,821	14,017	2,983	3,124	.....
Kansas City	34,249	13,559	22,965	24,783	3,979	20,121	18,060	3,563	14,959
Oklahoma City	6,909	1,676	5,443	3,079	457	2,734	199	93	.....
Omaha	13,657	3,585	10,072	38,241	14,189	24,052	49,138	24,335	24,803
St. Joseph [1]	6,263	2,954	4,127	26,435	7,670	19,287	7,389	1,000	6,321
St. Paul [1]	10,524	4,076	5,995	27,125	1,496	25,565	1,600	980	1,190
Sioux City	6,776	3,344	3,231	39,934	17,396	21,743	2,006	1,772	744
Wichita	2,446	2,709	1,444	7,938	75	1,996	21	54	43
Total	**157,379**	**57,389**	**104,867**	**363,947**	**121,636**	**241,836**	**141,053**	**50,625**	**93,717**
Previous week	228,237	93,272	137,605	464,597	141,069	373,762	224,496	59,148	164,708

[1] Week ending Friday, July 9.

beef cashed there below $10.50 and prime, dry-fed bullocks sold upward to $17.

Spread of $4 at Kansas City.

Bulk of beef steer offerings at Chicago sold from $13 to $16.50 with choice yearlings up to $16.75. A spread of from $11.50 to $15.50 took bulk of native steers at Kansas City and East St. Louis with both points reporting a $16.75 top for the week. At Omaha the bulk of beef steers sold at $13.25 to $15.75 with $16.25 stopping the best offered. Kansas City reported sales of quarantined steers at $10 to $13.50 and quarantine division sales at East St. Louis ranged from $8.50 to $12.75. Excepting at Omaha where fat bulls were marked up 25 to 50 cents in value, the bull market showed little change at the points under review.

Veal calves advanced from 50 cents or more at Omaha and Kansas City up to $1.50 to $1.75 on desirable kinds at Chicago.

Grazing Conditions Good.

Prices on desirable grades of stock and feeding cattle tended upward excepting at East St. Louis but low-grade stockers were neglected at all points. Reports from the northwestern range country are to the effect that grazing conditions are unusually good in most sections and as financial conditions are likely to prompt early gathering the marketward movement of Montana and Wyoming grass cattle is expected to get well under way early in August.

Hogs.—Prices advanced irregularly under light receipts and healthier demand with bulk of sales Saturday 50 to 75 cents higher than close of the week previous at all markets under review excepting East St. Louis, which recorded a lesser gain but which remained high on light hogs suitable for shipping demand but low on packing grades.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending July 10.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	
Mon	(1)	.....	219	$15.50	228	$15.11	(1)	.....
Tues	260	$14.58	195	15.81	215	15.34	252	$13.82
Wed	246	14.75	198	16.24	220	15.43	251	14.13
Thurs	249	14.88	192	16.02	218	15.52	259	14.41
Fri	257	14.89	202	16.21	227	15.41	262	14.36
Sat	255	14.82	215	16.01	204	15.55	276	14.44
Average:								
This wk	**254**	**14.79**	**199**	**16.00**	**219**	**15.39**	**260**	**14.31**
Last wk	244	15.12	204	16.19	220	15.51	248	14.37
4 weeks ago	242	14.85	202	15.29	211	14.76	246	14.33

[1] No market on account of holiday. Through error report last week showed holiday at Chicago on Saturday. The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Top for the week was $16.55 paid at East St. Louis, with Chicago showing a closing top of $16.40. At Omaha, where weights are running heavy, high point of the week was $15.90. Packing hogs showed $1 or more advance for the week at Chicago but that market in receiving liberal supplies of packing sows and rough throwouts sold as much as $3.25 per 100 pounds below best corn-fed lights there at the week end.

Sheep.—All markets responded to the tonic influence of light receipts with strong advances over the close of the week previous. At Chicago best fat lambs advanced $1 to $1.50, medium grades $2 to $3, while yearlings and matured sheep ranged from 75 cents to $2 higher and breeding and feeding

FRESH MEAT TRADE SLOW AND PRICES UNEVEN.

Slumpy Conditions of Last Week in East Overcome—Improved Demand for Best Beef.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

With supplies of fresh meat during week ending July 10 slightly in excess of the previous week, trade generally was slow. The slumpy conditions of the previous week at the eastern markets were mainly overcome and closing prices were firm to unevenly higher than one week ago. Chicago market weakened on all fresh meats except pork and closed $1 below the previous Friday.

Beef.—The improved demand for heavy loins and ribs from good steers resulted in generally firm prices on the better grades of beef at eastern markets and was reflected also in an upward price tendency on medium and common steers, with New York showing the greatest strength. Chicago market weakened about midweek under a slow demand and declined $1 on all grades of beef. The trend of prices on cow beef followed steers closely, with offerings irregular and in limited quantities. Bulls declined 50 cents at Chicago under a slow demand, but held generally steady at eastern markets.

Eastern demand for kosher beef was about equal to the supply. Closing prices at Chicago were $1 under one week ago.

Lamb Prices Improve.

Lamb.—There was a marked price improvement in the better grades of lambs, both East and West, and Tuesday's higher levels were maintained, except at Philadelphia, where a decline of $2 during the week was registered. The bulk of the offerings were common to medium, and price ranges were materially widened with the tendency downward. Eastern demand for New Zealand lambs continued good, with prices strong to higher.

Mutton.—Mutton trade was slow, buyers limiting their demands to small lots of medium weight wether carcasses. Heavy sheep and lower grades were generally weak and closing prices were unevenly lower.

Veal.—The light offerings of good and choice grades of veal and an improved demand resulted in generally firm to higher markets on these grades, while thin calves were sold at a wide range of prices, with a slight tendency downward.

Pork.—Under light to moderate supplies of pork loins and an improved demand, Chicago made sharp gains in prices and closed $5 to $6 higher than one week ago. Tuesday's price advances at the eastern markets were held, except at Philadelphia, and additional gains of $1 were made late in the week at New York and Boston. The limited offerings of shoulder cuts were sold at prices mostly steady with Tuesday and unevenly $1 to $3 higher than the previous week.

stock 50 cents to $1 higher. Advances were less marked elsewhere excepting on best lambs at East St. Louis, which reported gains of $2.50 on such kinds.

The marketward movement of Tennessee and Kentucky lambs is pretty well over for this season, but natives from other sections are expected to run somewhat freely for some weeks to come and the movement of range stock from the northwest is approaching good volume. Demand for feeding and breeding stock is increasing seasonally. Best feeding lambs sold at the week end in Chicago for $13.50 against a $15.75 top there for natives and $16.40 for choice Idaho lambs.

Opening, July 12.—Cattle receipts were light to moderate, Chicago and Kansas City having more than one-half the 10 market total of 55,200. Heavy beef steers were slow, others steady to higher, with medium weights topping at $17.15 at Chicago, and Kansas City reporting a $16.90 top. Hog trade at Chicago was mostly steady to 10 cents lower, while some sales at Omaha were fully 25 cents lower. Kansas City and East St. Louis held with little change. Sheep and lambs sold strong to higher at the four points, lambs advancing 25 to 50 cents at Omaha and Kansas City. Range lambs reached $16.60 at Chicago and $16.10 at Omaha.

Wool Field Notes.

The Bureau of Markets in cooperation with the State field agents in marketing and other sources of information will endeavor to furnish in The Market Reporter brief weekly telegraphic notes on the wool situation at country points, grouped by States.

The first of these summaries follows.

Colorado.—The wool market in Colorado is very unsettled. Buyers are holding off and growers are indisposed to sell at the prices offered, which are unsatisfactory. Very little wool is changing hands. Fine to half-blood grades sold at 52 to 53 cents per pound early in May. Later sales were made around 45 cents, while recent sales have been insufficient to establish a market. Individual holdings are large and the bulk of wool remains in producers' hands. Wool pools on the western slope hold approximately as follows: Montrose, 15,000 pounds; Delta, 40,000 pounds; and Hotchkiss, 70,000 pounds. One pool contemplates shipping to an eastern market for storage and for more satisfactory prices.

Missouri.—Approximately 80 per cent of the Missouri wool clip remains in the hands of farmers and wool pools. Producers show no inclination to sell and are arranging for indefinite storage at country points and market centers. No recent sales have been reported.

Nebraska.—Dealers refuse to make offers and practically no sales have been made, either individually or cooperatively. Approximately 100,000 pounds have been assembled for cooperative sales. No movement of wool to seaboard has been noted this past week. Approximately 40 per cent of Nebraska clip remains in growers' hands.

Tennessee.—Wool market in Tennessee is practically dormant. Prices offered by local dealers are as follows: Clear, 30 cents; light burry, 25 cents; medium burry, 20 cents; and hard burry, 12 cents. A total of 92,750 pounds of Tennessee wool was sold at cooperative sales during May and June at the following range of prices: Clear wool, 42 to 47½; light burry, 31 to 37½; medium burry, 25 to 28¾; and hard burry, 18 to 22¼.

Colleges Teaching Agriculture.

In 1919 college instruction in agriculture was given in 67 educational institutions which receive the benefits of the acts of Congress of July 2, 1862, August 30, 1890, and March 4, 1907. All of the colleges have extension services for conducting cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics in accordance with the act of Congress of May 8, 1914.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, July 9.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	3,730	.....	15,741
East St. Louis	3,123	219	4,327
Fort Worth	2,782	104	699
Indianapolis	991	165	197
Kansas City	4,910	658	4,100
Oklahoma City	988	687	93
Omaha	1,960	221	15,580
St. Joseph	1,053	396	548
St. Paul	4,319	527	638
Sioux City	2,551	333	1,611
Wichita	1,472	129	.....
Total	27,879	3,439	43,534
Previous week[1]	38,778	3,246	34,212
State destination:			
Delaware	.....	.....	100
Idaho	132	148	.....
Illinois	3,216	366	7,419
Indiana	1,582	165	1,509
Iowa	3,395	710	13,430
Kansas	2,774	75	453
Kentucky	372	.....	766
Louisiana	59	.....	.....
Maryland	167	.....	.....
Michigan	769	.....	4,271
Minnesota	2,276	197	1,009
Missouri	2,906	448	5,023
Montana	43	.....	.....
Nebraska	1,922	357	3,975
New Mexico	79	.....	.....
New York	109	182	151
North Dakota	93	.....	.....
Ohio	742	.....	369
Oklahoma	1,140	587	93
Pennsylvania	721	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,568	.....	1,005
Tennessee	.....	.....	367
Texas	2,816	204	699
Virginia	54	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	320
Wisconsin	944	.....	2,505
Total	27,879	3,439	43,534

[1] Not including Oklahoma City.

CONDENSED MILK REPORT.

(Continued from front page.)

hands of manufacturers decreasing nearly five and one-half million pounds, unsold stocks decreasing nearly 13,000,000 pounds, and unfilled orders nearly 8,000,000 pounds. Several manufacturers reported that difficulty had been experienced in obtaining tin plate for cans, and some firms have been notified that they can not expect to obtain more than 50 per cent of the cans ordered. Some firms also report difficulty in obtaining coal, but up to this date no serious difficulties have been reported. The factories in the North Central States report that they have about passed the peak of production for this season. All factories operating are running at full capacity, although some eastern factories are still closed, and the market in general is considered to be in good shape.

Very little improvement was shown in foreign demand for condensed and evaporated-milk, and total exports are considerably behind those of last year and somewhat less than for the preceding month. More recent reports state that several large contracts have been placed for exports, and that commercial buying has been active for the English markets. Total exports of condensed milk in May exceeded those in April by about 1,000,000 pounds, while evaporated were nearly 7,000,000 pounds less than the previous month. The largest shipments of condensed were made to the United Kingdom, Germany, the Philippine Islands, China, and West Indies, while Germany, Poland-Danzig, the West Indies, Peru, Straits Settlements, and Philippine Islands received the largest quantities of evaporated.

At this writing (July 13) the market for both condensed and evaporated is very firm. Condensed is selling freely at $10.25, with some manufacturers asking as high as $10.50. Evaporated is selling mostly at $6.25 to $6.50, with some manufacturers asking $7 for their best brands of goods. Owing to the recent cool weather, the demand for condensed bulk skimmed goods is slow and prices obtainable range from $15.50 to $16 per hundredweight. Whole milk condensed in bulk is selling at $20 to $21.50 per hundredweight. Shipments from Holland have been liberal of late, and liberal offerings have been received from Denmark and Switzerland. With the Swiss prices higher than those here, there has been very little demand for the Swiss goods.

Prices paid producers for 3.5 per cent milk at condensaries.

[Per 100 pounds.]

Geographic section.	April.	May.	June.
New England	$3.36	$3.34	$3.32
Middle Atlantic	2.79	2.79	2.98
South Atlantic	2.96	2.90	3.05
East North Central	2.86	2.81	2.69
West North Central	2.81	2.72	2.77
South Central	.....	.....	.....
Western (North)	2.68	2.55	2.52
Western (South)	2.59	2.54	2.45
United States	2.82	2.77	2.80

Wholesale prices of condensed and evaporated milk, April and May.

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed, case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated, case of 16-ounce cans.	
	April.	May.	April.	May.
New England	$8.68	$9.24	$5.20	$5.59
Middle Atlantic	8.35	8.87	5.22	5.57
South Atlantic	9.03	9.03	5.25	5.69
East North Central	9.02	9.37	5.03	5.38
West North Central	9.15	9.37	5.21	5.47
South Central	8.89	9.33	5.30	5.66
Western (North)	9.15	9.45	5.07	5.40
Western (South)	9.05	9.45	5.01	5.34
United States	8.74	9.17	5.14	5.50

Stocks and exports of condensed and evaporated milk (pounds).

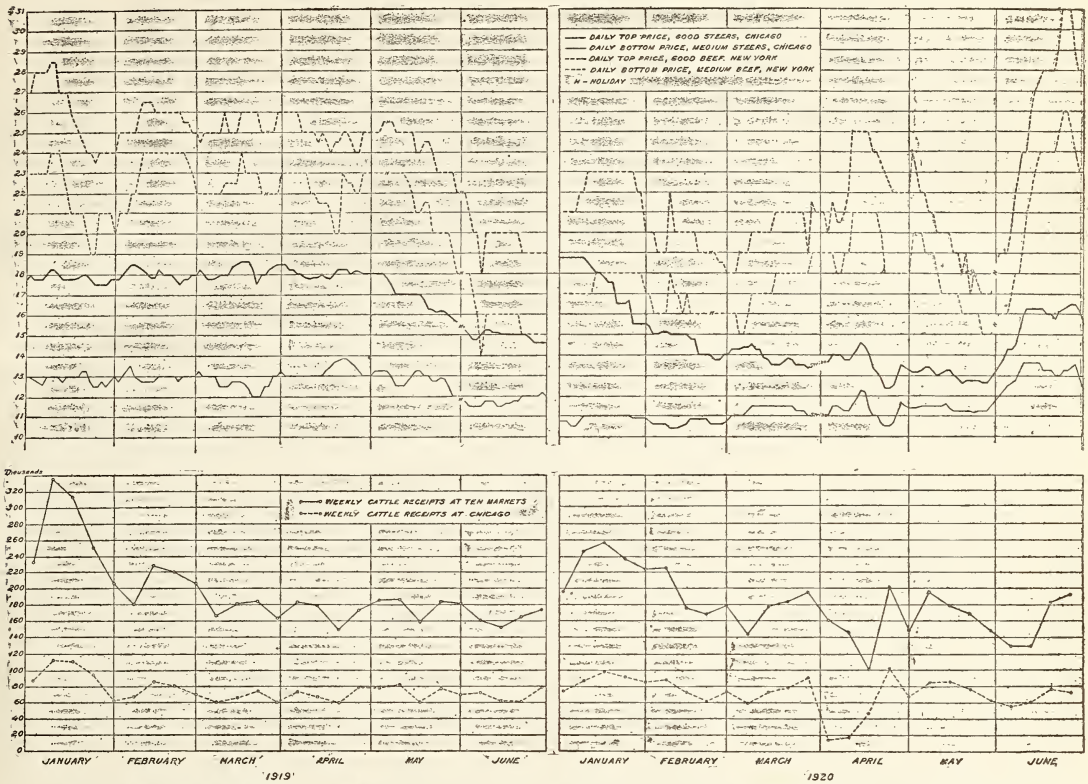
Condensed milk.	May 1, 1920.	June 1, 1920.	Increase or decrease on June 1, 1920 over June 1, 1919.
Total stocks	70,201,848	73,634,645	+67.27
Unsold stocks	11,242,953	27,292,445	−15.22
Unfilled orders	14,745,181	772,007	−41.19

Evaporated milk.	May 1, 1920.	June 1, 1920.	Increase or decrease on June 1, 1920 over June 1, 1919.
Total stocks	144,491,113	139,062,757	+85.06
Unsold stocks	18,215,330	5,525,349	−82.93
Unfilled orders	43,931,957	36,114,115	+200.50

Exports from the United States.	April, 1920.	May, 1920.	May, 1919.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Condensed milk	31,491,362	32,482,841	(1)
Evaporated milk	20,012,247	13,293,772	(1)
Total	51,503,609	45,776,613	[1] 76,387,474

[1] Figures for May, 1919, include condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk.

CHICAGO LIVE CATTLE AND NEW YORK CITY DRESSED BEEF PRICES, 1919 AND 1920, COMPARED.



BEEF AND CATTLE PRICES.

(Continued from front page.)

medium beef. This condition reflects the light demand for finished beef which has existed to a marked degree for the past 10 months. From a top of $18.75 during the week ending January 10, live prices on good steers started downward and continued without any fluctuations until a top of $13.75 was reached during the closing days of February. No advance of any consequence took place until after the occurrence of the strike of the railroad switchmen in Chicago early in April and the rise then was only temporary. The low point for the six-month period was reached during the week ending April 24, when the top on good beef steers was $12.35. The normal recovery following this break brought the top price of good steers around $13.25. A sagging market the last week in May was followed by a sharp advance throughout June, the month closing with a top on good steers at $16.50.

In marked contrast to the trend of prices on good beef steers is the price trend on medium steers. Starting with $10.75, the low price on medium steers in early January, the market advanced to $11 before the end of the month and declined to $10.40 the second week in February. From this, the low spot for the period, there was an upward price movement accompanied by sharp fluctuations until the high point of $13.60 was reached the second week in June. The spread of $8.25 between low medium and high good, early in January, narrowed to $1.40 during the week ending May 30, but was materially widened during the sharp upturn in June.

The six months was one of unusual fluctuations in prices of dressed beef. Starting in January with a top of $21 for good-grade beef, sharp and erratic price changes marked trading throughout the entire period, with the low top price of $17 reached the last week in May and the high point, $31, made July 23. Rarely if ever have beef prices climbed as fast, showing an advance of $14 per 100 pounds over a period of 30 days.

The same is true with reference to medium-grade steer beef which reached the lowest point, $15, during the first week in March and the last week of May and its highest low point, $26, on June 23 and 24, showing an advance of $11 over a period of three weeks.

The difference of $2.25 between live and dressed prices for good beef steers and the corresponding grade of dressed carcasses in January was widened until it stood at $14.50 during the closing days of June. During the same period the difference between the low price of medium steers on the hoof and in the carcass had been changed from $6.25 on January 2 to $12.75 by the end of June.

The sharp and irregular advances on dressed meat during June was due largely to reduced supplies, the total weekly receipts of western dressed beef at the eastern markets being barely two-thirds of the normal requirements, as shown in the table of New York City beef supply. Cows and bulls are included in the figures but in 1920 the percentage of cows in the monthly total ranged from 4.3 per cent in June to 20.6 per cent in January and February while bulls made up only 2.5 to 5.7 per cent of the total. It will be noted that while the receipts of western dressed beef for the first six months of 1920 were practically equal to those of the corresponding period of 1919 the supply of local slaughtered beef was 33,000 carcasses less than the number available last year.

New York City beef supply.

Month.	Western dressed (carcasses).		Local slaughter (carcasses).	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
January	37,868	37,364	47,884	63,021
February	33,182	27,953	41,967	50,470
March	26,690	25,462	41,880	49,296
April	31,103	27,827	51,986	40,647
May	32,138	38,229	42,635	55,460
June	20,384	31,770	42,824	43,260
Total	181,365	182,605	269,185	302,154

A comparison of live cattle prices and prices on corresponding grades of dressed meats on January 2 and June 30, 1920, with those of corresponding dates last year, shows the top price for good beef steers at the beginning of this year as $18.75; and at the end of June as $16.50, with opening top price on dressed beef from such steers at $21 and closing price at $31. On January 2, 1919, live prices for the same grade were up to $17.75 and at the end of six months the top

(Concluded on page 41.)

DAIRY AND POULTRY

BUTTER MARKETS STEADY UNDER LIGHT TRADING.

Demand for Fine Stock Holds Up Well—Quality Brings Forth Many Complaints.

Because of heavier receipts of butter which had accumulated over the holidays the fore part of the week, and because improved buying demand which was anticipated failed to develop, butter markets opened easy at the beginning of the week ending July 10. Demand for fine stock held up fairly well, however, and as the percentage of arrivals which would score 92 or better continued comparatively light, prices did not show much of a decline. Better buying developed later in the week, and prices recovered fully, except at Chicago. The good support noted in other years, however, was lacking, and trading could be called only steady. Medium grades were in especially heavy supply and to some degree had a depressing effect on the market for fancy stock.

Surplus of Undergrades.

Much complaint was heard during the week regarding quality. Shipments from creameries which usually turn out the finest quality were in some cases two or three points below their usual scores. Marks which maintained their standard were readily bought for storage. Some of the larger buyers are in the market only to a moderate degree this year, a fact which is probably responsible for the slow movement of medium and undergrades and also for the closer attention which is being given to quality. The percentage of cars of centralized butter which would grade up to 90 score was small, the trouble apparently being failure to grade the cream properly.

July Butter Being Stored.

The net increase in storage holdings at the five markets was 6,518,230 pounds. This was quite a satisfactory increase, but part of it was due to forced storing on the part of dealers who were owners of high-cost butter and preferred to store it rather than sell at a loss or on a very small margin of profit.

Heavy Danish Imports.

The heaviest single cargo of butter yet received from Denmark arrived in New York on the steamer Mahia on July 13. The shipment consisted of 45,440 casks, weighing 112 pounds each, a total of 5,089,280 pounds. An additional shipment of 1,733 casks, totaling 194,096 pounds, left Denmark for the United States on July 8 aboard the Oscar II.

Some Canadian butter also arrived during the week at New York, but apparently it did not move very well, although that which was received at Boston sold readily. This butter was in boxes and scored from 90 to 93 points. Some Argentine butter was reported both at New York and Boston, but the quality of this was poor, and prices were low.

Milk Cows on Farms.

It is estimated that there are 23,747,000 milk cows on farms in this country this year and that the average value per head of such cows is $85.13, making a total farm value of more than two billion dollars.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 10.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

Wholesale Prices Creamery Butter, 92 Score (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tuesday	57¼	56¼	58	58¼	57½
Wednesday	57	56	57½	58	57
Thursday	57½	55½	58	58¼	57½
Friday	58	55½	58¼	59½	58
Saturday	58	55¼	58¾	59½	57¼
Average for week	**57.55**	**55.90**	**58.19**	**58.80**	**57.45**
Previous week	58.67	56.46	58.83	59.67	58.21
Corresponding week last year	51.80	50.20	52.40	52.50	52.70

[1] Holiday.

Cold Storage Movement of Butter at Five Markets (pounds).

	Eight days ending July 10.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	8,020,136	6,630,612	7,562,470
Withdrawn from storage	1,501,906	1,193,721	1,920,975
Change	+6,518,230	+5,436,891	+5,632,495
Total holdings	37,873,009	31,354,779	66,661,517

Receipts of Butter at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Eight days ending July 10	**16,445,538**
Previous week	14,957,632
Corresponding week last year	18,810,150

CHEESE.

Wholesale prices American cheese, No. 1 Twins (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Tuesday	27–27½	25½–26	27½–28½	29½	25
Wednesday	27–27½	25½–26	27½–28½	29½	25
Thursday	27–27½	25½–26	27½–28½	29½	24½
Friday	27–27½	25½–26	27½–28½	30½	25
Saturday	27–27½	25½–26	27½–28½	30½	24½
Average for week	**27.25**	**25.63**	**28.00**	**29.85**	**24.90**
Previous week	27.00	25.64	27.92	30.29	25.02
Corresponding week last year	32.25	31.20	32.95	29.04	31.54

[1] Flats. [2] Holiday.

Cold-storage movement of cheese at five markets (pounds).

	Eight days, ending July 10.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	2,987,351	2,047,888	3,082,091
Withdrawn from storage	679,402	562,868	842,508
Change	+2,307,949	+1,485,020	+2,239,583
Total holdings	13,154,036	10,846,087	15,034,980

Receipts of cheese at five markets.

	Pounds.
Eight days ending July 10	**3,754,377**
Previous week	4,297,146
Corresponding week last year	4,886,773

DRESSED POULTRY.

Cold Storage Movement of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets (pounds).

	Eight days ending July 10.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	2,159,903	2,015,174	990,143
Withdrawn from storage	2,609,896	2,471,137	2,374,180
Change	−449,993	−455,963	−1,384,037
Total holdings	16,452,279	16,902,272	22,351,228

Receipts of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Eight days ending July 10	**2,680,735**
Previous week	3,004,606
Corresponding week last year	1,831,084

EGGS.

Cold-Storage Movement of Eggs at Five Markets. (30 dozen cases.)

	Eight days ending July 10.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	65,627	103,637	61,551
Withdrawn from storage	19,070	12,526	18,424
Change	+46,557	+91,111	+43,227
Total holdings	3,316,319	3,269,753	3,948,320

Receipts of Eggs at Five Markets.

	Cases.
Eight days ending July 10	**260,692**
Previous week	267,098
Corresponding week last year	319,928

CHEESE DEVELOPS EASIER TONE DURING WEEK.

Sales for Storage Continue Light as Compared With Previous Years—Production Way Up.

Slight changes in conditions were noted in the cheese markets during the week ending July 10. Prices in general averaged about the same as the week before, but the tone of the market was not so firm and a tendency to make concessions in prices was noted on numerous sales.

The week opened with prices at Wisconsin primary markets showing an advance of from ¼ cent to ½ cent on most styles except Twins, but this advance was not generally followed as the week's business developed. In fact, toward the close a weaker tone was noted and there was a reduction of about ¼ cent straight through.

Sales for storage continue light as compared with past years, and production in Wisconsin has gone so much beyond expectations that dealers became more conservative and tried to keep floors cleared as much as possible. It is reported that a number of factories which ordinarily make brick cheese are experiencing so much difficulty in making fancy goods that they have turned to making American cheese. This would have some tendency to increase production which already has passed the high mark of last year.

Lighter Trading in Distributing Markets.

In the distributing markets an easier tone was noted, and actual trading could almost be classed as dull. There was plenty of inquiry but offering prices were low and attracted little selling interest. Consequently, a fair amount of the cheese received went into storage, although little of this was a result of speculative buying. The increase in holdings at the five markets amounted to approximately 2,300,000 pounds. Country selling prices in New York State keep high, with the result that wholesale trading on this cheese is somewhat limited in the markets.

Quality of some cheese reaching the markets is not up to the desired standard and limited quantities have had to be moved at a sacrifice as they were not suitable for storing. Milk station cheese from New York State, however, is showing up very well compared with former years. Shipments of skim cheese received find no ready sale just at present and have also been moved to storage. Rather large amounts of this type still remain from last season, and it seems probable that little of this can be moved to advantage until further export demand develops. Business of this nature is looked for in September and October. Trading in held cheese continues light with limited demand.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

SUPPLIES OF MANY LEADING LINES SHOW INCREASE.

Demand Continues Good and Prices Show Rather Firm Tone—Watermelon Movement Heavy.

Potato and tomato values showed an upward tendency during the past week, while peaches and watermelons declined moderately. The markets for onions and cantaloupes were steady. Total shipments were 12,749 cars, compared with 10,118 the week before, an increase of about 2,600 cars, and comparable with 13,546 during the corresponding week last year. The heavier movement included apples, cabbage, cherries, grapes, lettuce, new potatoes, onions, peaches, pears, plums, and watermelons.

Shipments of cantaloupes, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, strawberries, tomatoes, bunched and mixed vegetables decreased. Sharp increases occurred in carlot shipments of peaches, pears, and watermelons.

Potatoes Slightly Stronger.

Demand for potatoes exceeded supply at Virginia shipping points. Local reports quote No. 1 Irish Cobblers in cloth-top stave barrels at a range of $10 to $11.50, carloads f. o. b. Virginia potatoes ranged generally $10 to $13 in consuming markets and advanced to a range from $14.25 to $14.50 per barrel in Chicago in carlot quantities. Norfolk section stock in eastern markets ranged mostly $9.50 to $12.50. North Carolina Irish Cobblers No. 1, in cloth-top stave and slat barrels ranged mostly $10.50 to $12 in consuming markets. Carlots in Chicago closed at $12.75 to $13.25. Kentucky Irish Cobblers No. 1 in 150-pound sacks ranged $10 to $12 per sack in Cincinnati. Kansas Early Ohios ranged $6 to $6.50 per 100 pounds sacked in Kansas City for partly graded stock, while field run in Chicago sold at $6.75 to $7.25.

Southwestern Bliss Triumphs sacked per 100 pounds sold early in Kansas City at $5.50 to $6.25 and ranged $8 to $9.50 in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Carlots in Chicago ranged $6.25 to $7.25. Shipments were 3,242 cars, compared with 2,986 the preceding week and 3,568 during the corresponding week last year. Acreage July 1, 1920, as forecasted by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, was 387,586,000 bushels, compared with a forecast of 390,784,000 bushels July 1, 1919, and the final estimate last season of 357,901,000.

Onion Market Steady.

Texas onions, yellow Bermudas No. 1 and 2 mixed, ranged $1 to $1.25 per standard crate in New York and Boston. Baltimore ranged $1.50 to $1.65. Middle western markets ranged generally $1 to $1.50 per crate. California yellow Bermudas No. 1, in standard crates, sold early in Philadelphia at $1.05 to $1.10. Cleveland ranged $1.65 to $1.75 per crate and Chicago $1 to $1.50. Shipments were 194 cars, compared with 153 the preceding week and 222 during the corresponding week last year.

Values for tomatoes were firm in consuming markets but weakened slightly at the close at Tennessee shipping points. Tennessee fours, green wrapped, ranged $1.25 to $1.35, closing $1.20 to $1.25, carloads f. o. b. Tennessee tomatoes ranged $1.35 to $2.25 per four-basket flat in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Prices in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Chicago ranged $1 to $1.75. The jobbing range of Mississippi fours in eastern markets was $1.50 to $2. Texas tomatoes showed a wide range in eastern cities, selling at $1.90 to $2.50 for four-basket flats in New York, $1.25 to $1.85 in Pittsburgh, and 90 cents to $1.25 in Cincinnati. Chicago ranged $1.50 to $1.75, St. Louis $1 to $1.50, and Kansas City $1.25 to $2.25. Shipments were 437 cars, compared with 693 the week before and 318 during the corresponding week last season.

Cantaloupe Market Steady.

Haulings of cantaloupes have decreased at California shipping points and movement is limited. Salmon Tints and Green Meats, standard 45's, ranged $4.25 to $6.50 in New York and Boston, $3.50 to $5.50 in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and $3.50 to $4.50 in Pittsburgh. Middle western markets were steady at $3.50 to $4.50 per crate. California Honey Dews ranged $3.50 to $4.50 per crate, all sizes, in New York, $2.50 to $3.50 in Philadelphia, and $3 to $4 in Boston. Prices in Cleveland were $3 to $3.75, and in Chicago $2 to $2.50. Haulings have been heavy and most cars consigned at Arizona shipping points. Georgia Green Meats and Pink Meats, standards 45's, brought $2.50 to $3.50 per crate in New York and $2.75 to $3.75 in Philadelphia. Shipments were 1,415 cars, compared with 1,610 the week before and 1,912 during the corresponding week last season.

Hileys were in fair demand, ranging $2.25 to $2.75 per six-basket crate or bushel basket at Georgia peach shipping points, carloads f. o. b. cash track, and Georgia Belles at $2.25 to $2.50. Hileys, sixes and bushel baskets ranged in New York $3.50 to $4, in Baltimore and Pittsburgh, $3 to $3.25, and in Philadelphia, $2.25 to $2.75. Middle-western markets ranged $3 to $4. California Triumphs brought $1.75 to $2.50 per box in Chicago and Carmans sold to retailers in Omaha at $1.25 to $1.75 per box. Alabama Early Elbertas in six-basket carriers ranged $3 to $4 in Chicago. Kansas City early in the week ranged $3.75 to $4.50 and St. Louis $4 to $4.25. Production July 1, 1920, as forecasted by the Bureau of Crop Estimates was 25,268,000 bushels as compared with the 1919 final estimate of 29,461,000.

Watermelons Sell for Less.

Tom Watsons, average 22 to 28 pounds, sold $50 to $100 per car below the watermelon prices of the week before. The week's range at Georgia shipping points was $100 to $400 carloads f. o. b. cash track to growers. Haulings have been heavy with demand and movement good. Georgia Tom Watsons, average 22 to 28 pounds, ranged $400 to $750 bulk per car in New York and Philadelphia, $375 to $675 in Baltimore and Pittsburgh, and $350 to $580 in Chicago. Haulings were moderate with demand and movement good at Texas shipping points, prices of 22 to 28 pound Tom Watsons ranging $150 to $375 carolads f. o. b. cash track to growers. Texas melons in Kansas City sold at $3 to $4 bulk per 100 pounds and prices to retailer in Omaha ranged $2.50 to $3.25.

Delaware apples brought $3 to $4.50 per bushel hamper of Transparents in New York and Boston and round bushel baskets of Transparents $4.75 to $6 in Boston. Maryland Early Harvest ranged $4.50 to $5 per cloth-top stave barrel in Baltimore and 50 to 75 cents per 14-quart basket. Apple production July 1, as forecasted by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, was 30,234,000 barrels, as compared with the forecast of 30,683,000 barrels June 1, and with the 1919 final estimate of 26,174,000 barrels. California apricots, fours, brought $3 to $3.25 at auction in Detroit.

Blackberries from eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia were firm in Baltimore at 18 to 23 cents per quart. California cherries, boxes, various varieties, auctioned at $2 to $4.80 in Detroit. California Bings auctioned in Boston at $1.75 to $5.05 per 10-pound flat and Royal Anns at $3.05 to $4.30. Washington cherries in 15-pound lugs ranged $6.40 to $6.60 at auction in Boston.

Sour cherries from New York State in 32-quart crates sold, quart basis, in Boston at 15 to 20 cents. Currants in 32-quart crates brought 14 to 20 cents per quart in Boston for New York State red stock.

JOBBING PRICE RANGE OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, Virginia Irish Cobblers No. 1, Barrels.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. July 12.	This season. July 5.	One year ago.
New York..	672	$11.00–12.00	$11.50–12.00	$6.25–6.75
Boston.....	211	12.50–13.00	11.00–12.25	7.00–7.25
Baltimore...	50	10.50–12.00	9.50–10.50	5.50–6.50
Chicago.....	207	[1] 14.25–14.50	[1] 11.00–12.00	7.50
Kansas City	199	[2] 5.50	[2] 5.50– 5.75	[2] 4.00
St. Louis....	40	12.50	12.50	7.00–7.25
Onley, Va.[3].	....	11.00–11.50	10.15–10.75	6.25–6.75

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas, Nos. 1 and 2, Standard Crates.

New York..	39	[4] $1.00–$1.25	$1.00–$1.25	.....
Boston.....	5	1.25	1.00– 1.25	.....
Baltimore...	2	1.50– 1.65	1.50– 1.60	.....
Chicago.....	51	1.35	1.25– 1.50	.....
Kansas City	6	1.00	1.00	.....
St. Louis....	5	1.25– 1.50	1.40	.....

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints and Green Meats, Standards 45's.

New York..	241	$4.50–$5.50	$6.50	$3.50–$4.00
Boston.....	82	4.50– 5.00	5.00	4.50
Baltimore...	53	4.75– 5.00	$4.75– 5.00	3.75– 4.00
Chicago.....	236	3.50– 3.75	4.00– 4.25	4.00– 4.50
Kansas City	56	3.25– 3.50	3.75– 4.00	4.50
St. Louis....	64	3.75– 4.00	4.25	3.75– 4.25

TOMATOES, Mississippi and Texas Fours.

New York..	102	$1.75–$2.00	$1.75–$1.85	$0.75–$1.25
Boston.....	32	1.75– 2.00	1.25– 1.50	1.75– 1.85
Baltimore...	22	1.75– 2.25	1.25– 1.50	1.25– 1.40
Chicago.....	125	1.50	1.50– 1.75	1.25– 1.50
Kansas City.	15	2.00– 2.25	1.25	1.25
St. Louis...	20	1.25– 1.50	1.00– 1.50	1.00– 1.25
Humboldt, Tenn.[3]...	....	1.20– 1.25	.....	1.50

PEACHES, Georgia Hileys Sixes.

New York..	238	$3.50–$4.00	$4.00–$4.50	$1.50–$2.25
Botson.....	26	4.00	.....	2.00– 2.50
Baltimore...	33	3.25	3.25– 3.35	2.00– 2.25
Chicago.....	79	3.00– 4.00	3.00– 3.75	2.50– 2.75
Kansas City.	5	3.75– 4.25	[4] 1.50	[5] 3.50– 3.75
St. Louis...	29	3.50	3.00– 3.25	2.75– 3.00
Fort Valley, Ga.[3]..	....	2.50– 2.75	2.00– 2.25	1.50– 1.75

WATERMELONS, Florida Tom Watsons, 22–28 pounds average, bulk per car.

New York..	225	$500–$700	$500–$900	$350–$500
Boston.....	25	0.60–0.90	750	[6] 0.60–0.85
Baltimore...	119	375– 400	[6] 0.60–0.65	[6] 0.40–0.65
Chicago.....	301	350– 580	400– 600	330– 470
Kansas City.	72	[7] 3.00–4.00	[7] 3.50–4.00	[7] 2.50
St. Louis...	64	[7] 2.25	[7] 3.00–3.75	[7] 2.50
Thomasville, Ga.[3].....	....	100– 200	200– 450	110– 300

[1] Car-lot sales.
[2] Texas Bliss Triumphs, sacked, per 100 pounds.
[3] F. o. b. shipping points.
[4] California Alexanders, Fours.
[5] Texas Elbertas.
[6] Unit basis.
[7] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[8] New Jersey Yellows, bushels.

California grapes, Thompson seedless, in 24-pound lug boxes brought $5.50 at auction in Detroit and $6.50 to $6.75 in Boston. Thompson seedless, in four-basket crates, auctioned at $7.50 in Detroit. California plums, various varieties, auctioned in Detroit at $3.20 to $4.25 per four-basket flat. Auction sales in Boston per four-basket crate were as follows: Formosa ranged $1.50 to $6.20; Climax, $2.30 to $4.65; Burbank, $2 to $4.25; and Tragedy, $3 to $4.90. Red raspberries from the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia sold at 14 to 16 cents per pint in Baltimore and New York State stock at 12 to 20 cents per pint in Boston. Beets from Maryland closed at 3½ to 4 cents per bunch in Baltimore and carrots at 3 to 4 cents per bunch. Virginia cucumbers from the Norfolk section opened in New York at $3 to $3.50 per bushel basket, closing $1.50 to $2.25. Maryland and Carolina stock sold early in New York at $2 to $2.50, closing $1.50 to $2.25. Maryland stock, in 14-quart baskets, sold at $1 to $1.25 in Baltimore. Illinois hothouse cucumbers ranged $2.50 to $3.25 per box of 24 in Detroit.

Maryland green corn sold at 40 to 45 cents per dozen ears in Baltimore. Florida eggplant ranged $2 to $3 per crate in Boston. Cabbage, pointed type in 100-pound crates from the eastern shore of Virginia was dull in Baltimore at $2 to $2.25. Maryland pointed type cabbage in Baltimore ranged $2 to $2.50 per 100-pound crate. Maryland peas ranged $2 to $2.25 per bushel for best stock in Baltimore. Florida peppers sold at $2 to $3 per crate in Boston. Squash from near-by sections of the Baltimore market sold as low as 50 cents per 14-quart basket in Baltimore.

String Beans Dull.

New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia string beans were dull in New York, ranging 50 cents to $1.25. Maryland green beans in bushel hampers ranged $1.25 to $2.50 in Boston. This stock sold early in Baltimore at $1 to $1.40, declining to a range of 50 to 75 cents. Maryland wax beans ranged $1.25 to $2.50 per bushel hamper in Boston and early in the week brought 75 cents to $1.25 in Baltimore. Maryland stringless beans were in the Baltimore market the latter part of the week selling at 90 cents to $1 per bushel hamper.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending July 10.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples	256	190	151	509	385	81,925
Cabbage	137	117	115	14,135	8,542	23,390
Cantaloupes	1,415	1,912	1,610	8,990	9,498	21,954
Cherries	215	86	129	725	517	1,025
Dry beans	39	48	45	6,096	6,706	7,593
Grapes	32	36	18	55	44	30,349
Grapefruit	16	2	61	11,033	6,423	6,462
Lemons	109	154	320	7,322	8,515	9,532
Lettuce	231	81	129	9,198	5,241	7,342
Mixed and bunched vegetables	95	102	169	6,866	5,532	9,509
Onions	194	222	153	6,883	4,264	20,552
Oranges	512	240	636	41,596	42,310	50,654
Peaches	1,329	1,766	512	3,202	6,231	30,923
Pears	222	173	11	255	177	10,146
Plums and prunes	200	321	191	606	964	1,934
Strawberries	91	35	262	7,828	7,890	8,105
Tomatoes	437	318	693	6,871	7,579	14,469
Watermelons	3,970	4,105	1,923	11,412	10,810	30,950
White potatoes:						
New	3,242	3,568	2,986	22,259	18,014	50,431
Old	7	70	4	159,573	176,505	176,542
Total	12,749	13,546	10,118	525,414	326,147	593,787

A Correction.

In the article "Peaches most popular short season fruit," appearing in the July 10 issue, it was stated that shipments of apples amounted to 37,275 carloads. This figure applies to barreled apples only and not to all apples as might be implied. The four-year average of all apple shipments approximated 67,000 cars.

Tennessee Tomatoes May Fill 1,000 Cars.

While tomato shipments for the first week of July were retarded somewhat, owing to the inability of the railroads to supply an adequate number of refrigerators, very heavy shipments were looked for during the first half of the month.

Growers in Tennessee were held back about a week, as the local operators reckoned that Texas would soon be practically finished, as well as Mississippi. The Tennessee stock for the first week was over size. The sizes packed out mostly 96s and 108s, with a few 120s and a few 72s and 80s. The extreme sizes, of course, are not desired by the buyers.

Picking is now coming from the second clusters and the counts are getting higher. The last few days the packs have been running mostly 120s and 144s, a more desirable range of sizes.

The crop is estimated variously by different operators at from 900 to 1,200 cars or more. However, as only 300 cars had been shipped by July 8, it would seem that 1,000 cars would be a fair estimate of the crop, unless excessive rains spoil the carrying quality. There was a heavy rainfall over this section on July 6.

Prices of Tennessee tomatoes.

(*Fours.*)

	F. o. b. shipping points.		Jobbing prices.	
	June.	July.	June.	July.
1920	$1.35–$2.50	$1.15–$1.20	$1.50–$3.50	$1.25–$2.00
1919	1.50– 1.60	.70– 1.75	1.50	1.50– 2.25
1918	.80– 1.10	.55– 1.00	1.00– 1.50	.50– 1.35
1917	1.25– 1.45	.90– 1.30	.....	.75– 1.85
1916	.....	.30– .60	.....	.50– 1.50

Acreage, production, and car-lot movement of Tennessee table or shipping stock.

	Acres.	Tons.	Cars shipped.
1920	8,600	.....	[1]311
1919	3,000	6,000	368
1918	3,000	10,500	654
1917	1,000	3,020	947
1916	6,660	29,320	796

[1] To July 10.

Prices in China.

The following are market quotations of principal articles of export from Hankow, China, for week ended May 19:

Commodity.	Per 133⅓ pounds.	
	Hankow taels.	Gold at $1.2384.
Cow hides, best selected	44.00	$64.00
Cow hides, seconds	34.00	49.50
Jute	5.30	7.70
Hankow bristles	33.00	48.00
Hankow bristles, riffings	137.00	199.00
Hankow bristles, steamed	148.00	200.80
Yellow beans	2.50	3.60
Broad beans	1.80	2.60
Wood oil	15.50	22.50
Bean oil	12.50	18.20

GEORGIA PEACH CROP EXPECTED TO FALL SHORT.

Early Estimates Decreased Materially by Late Season and Defective Fruit.

The Georgia peach crop for this season is now expected to fall far below earlier expectations. Various reasons are assigned for this smaller output, most important of which, perhaps, are the lateness of the season and the presence of much defective fruit.

Shipments up to July 10 have reached only about half the total of the same date in 1919. By varieties, the movement this season has been as follows, approximate figures only being given: Early varieties, 1,200 cars; Carmans, 600 cars; Hileys, 1,000 cars. The season for Hileys is about ended in the Fort Valley district, although some will continue to move from outlying shipping points.

For the past two weeks the peaches arriving at consuming centers have shown a wide range in condition, and as a result the trade as represented at shipping points has been slow to buy, especially under prevailing conditions. The larger factors were selling "Georgia acceptance." There has been almost no demand for ordinary fruit in south Georgia producing sections during the past week (July 4 to 10). A large percentage of the shipments recently have rolled unsold.

Worms Cause Heavy Damage.

Beginning about July 6 worms appeared in a great many orchards and have caused heavy damage. Brown rot also has caused some damage lately. Many contracts have been canceled because of the condition of the fruit.

Conditions in the Fort Valley, Byron, Marshallville, and Reynolds districts are not very encouraging at present. Whether the crop of Elbertas coming on very shortly will show good condition is a question. The Elberta crop right now seems to be the sole hope of a satisfactory season.

Outside of the sections named in the preceding paragraph there are a few sections which from present indications may ship good fruit. The Yatesville, Woodbury, Barnesville, Thomaston, Warm Springs, Crest, Griffin, and Smarrs districts should ship 400 to 500 cars. Just north of Macon some good fruit should move from Gray and Bradley, as well as from several other near-by points.

The North Georgia output is estimated at 400 to 500 cars. The Adairsville and Cohutta territory as well as the Cornelia, Baldwin, Mount Airy, and Alto districts should ship good fruit.

Boxes Containing Fruits Must Be Wired When Exported.

It appears that the new regulation by the ocean steamship lines regarding fruit boxes will apply to all shipments from the United States to ports of the United Kingdom the present season. The order became effective July 15 and requires that all apples in boxes and all other green or citrus fruits must be strapped or wired. The order is the result of very heavy losses and wastage occurring in handling. During the past season accurate data has been obtained which indicates that the losses through breakage are very great, and this wiring is one of the cheapest forms of insurance.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture recommends that a wire be securely and firmly placed at each end of the box inside the cleats.

Australian Jam May Come to U. S.

The producers of jam in Australia are eager to extend the exportation of their product to the United States, says the American consul general at Melbourne. It is stated that the output could be quadrupled without difficulty if cheap sugar were obtainable. Interested parties say that Australian manufacturers are able to compete with American producers, notwithstanding a 20 per cent duty.

Exports of Australian jam in 1914–15 amounted to 4,770,117 pounds. During the 1918–19 season the exports amounted to 79,277,560 pounds, increase of 1,562 percen

BEEF AND CATTLE PRICES.

(Continued from page 37.)

stood at $14.60, a decline of $3.15. Good dressed beef on January 2, 1919, registered a top of $27 and on June 30 had declined $8 to a top of $19.

Medium beef steers at Chicago on January 2, 1919, sold down to $13 and on June 30 had declined to $12, although a low of $11.50 had been reached earlier. Medium-grade steer beef at New York on January 2, 1919, sold down to $23 and on June 30 had declined to a low of $15, the low for the six months being $14. The low prices on medium beef for the first six months of 1919 ranged from $14 to $24, with the bulk of the decline of $9 occurring during the latter half of May and first half of June. Live prices during the same period showed a decline of $1.75. Top prices of good beef ranged from $28.50 in January to $18 in June, showing a decline of $10.50. Live prices during the same period declined $4.05.

At the end of June, 1920, good steer beef was selling up to $31, or $12 higher than one year ago. Good grade live steers were selling up to $16.50, or $1.90 higher than one year ago. On the same date medium steer beef was selling down to $26, or $11 higher than one year ago, while medium live steers were selling down to $13.50, or $1.35 higher than one year ago.

ONIONS AT 10 CITIES.

(Continued from front page.)

apparently light consumption in comparison with Philadelphia and Pittsburgh is explained in part by the fact that Chicago takes a considerable quantity of homegrown stock from nearby areas, and such stock is not included in these statistics.

Receipts and unloads at Kansas City, St. Louis, and Washington were 1,410, 2,521, and 639 cars, respectively, or a total of 4,570 cars. The combined receipts at these three cities were slightly less than those of Philadelphia or Chicago and 24 per cent of New York's receipts. The Twin Cities appear to be supplied almost wholly by homegrown stock from nearby areas, as only 672 cars were unloaded during the four years. Of this total, 127 cars were filled with Bermuda onions from Texas.

The New York market received in 1919 the bulk of its supplies from New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Texas, and California, these States having furnished approximately 92 per cent of the total quantity received. While California and Louisiana supply some Bermuda onions to the New York market, by far the greater portion comes from the Texas fields. Philadelphia receives the greater part of its supplies from Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Texas, while Pittsburgh is supplied mainly by Ohio, Texas, and California. The bulk of Chicago's supply comes from California, Texas, and Indiana. Illinois also is a fairly heavy contributor to this market, but supplies from Michigan and Wisconsin are limited. The seven States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa furnish practically all of the late onions to the Cincinnati, Kansas City, and St. Louis markets.

During 1919 Texas shipped to these 10 markets approximately 1,300 cars or about 45 per cent of the total Texas shipments of onions in 1919. New York received the largest quantity, with an average of 728 cars yearly, while Chicago followed with 364 cars yearly. The Twin Cities received but 29 cars in 1919, or 1 car more than the receipts at Washington.

The Connecticut Valley crop goes mainly to the New York and Philadelphia markets, while the New York State crop goes to New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. Hardin County, Ohio, and Indiana holders send their crops to all of the 10 cities mentioned with the exception of Kansas City and the Twin Cities. Iowa growers send their crops to Kansas City and St. Louis, while Texas producers ship in quantity to all of the 10 market centers except the Twin Cities. Western onion shippers in California and Washington send their holdings to Chicago, New York, Kansas City, and Pittsburgh, and practically ignore the other markets.

The table of carlot unloads of onions by months in 1919 shows when onions were most abundant at the 10 markets referred to.

CARLOADS OF ONIONS UNLOADED AT 10 LARGE CITIES.

Unloads by States of Origin for 4 Years.

Originating State.	New York.				Philadelphia.				Pittsburgh.				Washington.				Cincinnati.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	19.9	1918	1917	1916
Massachusetts	685	447	248	668	257	207	157	226	8	2	51	45	19	5	7	13	....	....	....	....
New York	1729	1652	1087	2014	474	667	489	461	84	99	85	176	13	16	6	9	7	0	9	28
New Jersey	419	381	285	52	71	132	70	80	21	8	0	14	3	1	....	0	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	23	17	9	88	20	7	14	36	42	20	33	50	3	3	6	14	0	0	1	1
Maryland	19	13	1	1	28	9	15	14	16	8	9	36	0	0	2	8	....	....	....	....
Virginia	45	40	68	1	11	11	10	9	23	2	23	11	2	3	0	1	....	....	....	....
Ohio	597	538	263	478	129	106	139	97	199	287	243	335	66	75	41	53	76	81	70	102
Indiana	205	331	226	203	51	42	23	55	92	232	64	83	17	27	4	5	48	89	35	31
Illinois	61	19	96	9	12	....	1	7	30	28	61	19	2	3	0	0	2	4	10	3
Michigan	64	29	12	20	13	4	2	9	21	98	25	42	0	17	8	4	16	23	2	5
Wisconsin	15	10	20	3	1	....	....	1	0	4	5	1	0	0	1	1	....	....	2	2
Minnesota	11	19	83	12	3	....	....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	....	1	....	....
Iowa	21	2	62	19	11	13	49	8	17	80	21	8	4	3	....	0	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	33	0	29	36	17	8	....	1	28	36	33	63	4	5	....	0	1	10	1	2
Louisiana	19	20	11	33	2	1	11	4	0	0	5	14	0	1	....	0	....	....	5	13
Texas	435	617	1289	573	163	268	421	392	196	203	275	388	28	41	29	27	50	61	80	70
Colorado	0	4	1	9	0	2	0	15	0	0	7	0	....	....	....	....	0	1	1	0
Washington	46	14	0	5	20	12	3	12	43	8	5	21	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
Oregon	10	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	....	....	....	....	1	0	0	0
California	353	114	293	98	71	8	59	12	141	52	132	38	3	3	1	0	16	0	23	7
Imports	....	161	535	258	25	34	143	126	0	34	84	75	0	0	0	1	5	4	14	9
All other	11	37	47	371	18	11	0	9	14	6	14	22	10	15	1	0	1	2	33	11
Total	4801	4465	4666	4951	1398	1542	1606	1574	976	1208	1178	1441	174	220	108	137	226	276	286	284

Originating State.	Chicago.				St. Louis.				Kansas City.				Minneapolis.				St. Paul.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
New York	51	14	32	18	7	2	21	6	10	2	8	41	1	....	2	12	....	....	....	2
New Jersey	2	....	41	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	1	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia	14	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	25	4	31	40	36	33	25	103	5	6	5	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
Indiana	137	76	50	103	86	163	49	133	4	7	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Illinois	91	68	43	47	40	17	67	29	8	23	16	3	1	8	25	8	2	0	13	1
Michigan	39	15	2	47	28	11	4	24	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	24	23	55	26	7	17	54	48	21	20	22	28	0	3	5	2	1	....	....	2
Minnesota	4	5	19	7	49	52	65	61	29	47	49	49	1	4	25	19	27	10	14	21
Iowa	5	17	13	12	64	110	93	103	46	166	71	42	3	5	8	6	1	1	0	3
Kentucky	57	12	14	52	1	1	0	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	3	2	0	0	0
Louisiana	10	16	42	63	13	7	7	33	1	0	7	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Texas	306	279	457	413	64	111	268	164	0	49	80	48	23	20	13	39	7	4	5	17
Colorado	9	7	15	59	1	5	18	6	14	22	18	39	2	0	0	....	....	....	....	....
Washington	88	26	21	60	5	7	13	14	14	15	11	14	21	9	13	14	4	3	2	3
Oregon	11	0	17	6	1	0	1	0	7	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	0
California	453	125	234	233	3	7	14	22	71	25	40	39	19	23	23	31	15	7	8	20
Imports	53	3	3	210	2	0	8	27	0	4	46	2	3	1	15	0	0	0	1	2
All other	17	4	49	42	11	6	46	24	14	2	30	14	2	0	18	4	1	0	6	12
Total	1403	695	1146	1450	418	549	753	801	284	389	407	330	83	75	149	146	61	25	50	83

Unloads by Months for 1919.

City.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
New York	4,801	279	415	467	319	393	323	408	439	494	425	469	370
Chicago	1,403	47	48	115	38	229	147	129	130	125	150	199	46
Philadelphia	1,398	162	112	158	66	117	80	50	77	176	149	146	105
Pittsburgh	976	62	57	81	63	135	121	86	101	109	92	45	4
Cincinnati	226	27	21	22	9	42	5	1	8	20	33	22	16
St. Louis	438	26	49	40	7	51	22	5	39	72	72	40	15
Kansas City	284	13	15	29	19	30	13	2	22	36	49	24	32
Washington	174	12	16	10	2	16	13	9	12	22	23	20	19
Minneapolis	83	1	1	4	1	19	14	13	11	5	11	2	1
St. Paul	61	1	.....	3	.....	7	6	4	3	2	24	6	5
Total	9,844	630	734	929	524	1,059	744	707	842	1,061	1,028	973	613

GRAIN AND SEEDS

HOW TO FINANCE AND MOVE WHEAT OFFERS PROBLEM.

Total Wheat Supply About Billion Bushels—Oats Futures Still High—Pressure on Corn.

The report of the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates, estimating the crops on July 1, was issued late Friday afternoon, July 9. The report had few surprises for the grain trade, with perhaps the exception of the amount of wheat on farms on July 1. The estimate places the amount at 47,750,000 bushels. While this is large, it is not nearly so great as has been expected by milling and grain companies.

The Bureau estimated that there was 110,000,000 bushels of wheat in second hands; that is, in country elevators and mill elevators, which makes the carryover a little above 157,000,000 bushels. The winter wheat crop being harvested is estimated at 518,000,000 bushels, about what was expected; spring wheat, 291,090,000, somewhat less than the trade had expected. This gives a total for the new crop, provided there is no deterioration in spring wheat, of 809,000,000, and, with the carryover in first and second hands, gives a total of close to a billion bushels—or 966,000,000, to be exact.

Abundant Bread Supplies Assured.

This amount would seem to assure abundant bread supplies in this country and a large amount for export.

The big problems confronting the grain interests of the country at present are the financing of the crop at the very high price wheat is now bringing and getting cars in which to move the grain. It is reported that in parts of Kansas country elevators are still full of old-crop wheat and farmers can not market the remainder of the old crop because it can not be handled.

Car Shortage Affects Mills.

Mills throughout Kansas and Oklahoma are operating at only 55 per cent of capacity at a time when they should be crowding their capacity to the utmost. This is because of the shortage of cars. Mills in the soft red winter wheat region of the Ohio Valley are operating at only about 35 per cent of capacity for the same reason. Spring wheat mills in the Minneapolis district are running at about 50 per cent of capacity, mainly because of the car shortage. There is an abundance of old wheat, if it were made available by sufficient cars, and mills can not ship flour freely for the same reason that they can not get wheat.

The greatest uncertainty continues in the flour and milling trade because of the car shortage and the price question. Trading in wheat futures will begin on July 15, which will give elevator companies an opportunity to hedge their stocks of wheat, but the question confronting the grain trade is, who will take care of the buying end of the market with such great supplies of wheat in sight, unless it is done for European account? It is believed that Europe will enter our futures market freely and secure their supplies in that way, yet this remains to be demonstrated. After all the arguments have been made for the high level of grain prices the fact remains that they are still on a war basis.

European bids on cash wheat, late in the week under review, were at a few cents higher level than a week ago. For August shipment $3 was reported to have been bid

(Continued on page 44.)

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, July 9—Monday omitted because a holiday.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Minneapolis.						
Dark Northern Spring:	No. 1	297	295	297	298	300
	No. 2	287	288	289	288	290
	No. 3	282	280	282	282	283
	No. 4	269	272	273	273	272
Northern Spring:	No. 1	285	290	287	.....	290
	No. 2	280	280	282	280	.....
	No. 3	280	277	277	270	276
	No. 4	267	270	272	265	265
Kansas City.						
Hard Winter:	No. 1	278	277	276	278	281
	No. 2	274½	275	275	276	280
	No. 3	272	274	274	275	279
	No. 4	269	270	271	273	277
Red Winter:	No. 2	.....	272	273	274	276½
	No. 3	268	269	270	271	276
St. Louis.						
Red Winter:	No. 1	280	.....	284	281	.....
	No. 2	277½	278	282	282	283
	No. 3	275½	277	279½	.....	280
	No. 4	272	.....	.....	275	278

CORN.

Chicago.						
White	No. 1	175	170	174	.....	169½
	No. 2	174½	169½	172½	169	160
Yellow	No. 1	167	162½	166½	162	161½
	No. 2	167	162½	166	162	161½
	No. 3	164½	162	164	160½	159½
Mixed	No. 1	163½	162	.....	161	161
	No. 2	166	162	164½	160½	160½
	No. 3	165	159½	162	.....	.....
Kansas City.						
White	No. 2	165	155	159	160	.....
	No. 3	163	151½	.....	155	160
Yellow	No. 2	166	160	165	.....	.....
Mixed	No. 2	162	.....	158	156½	161
	No. 3	160½	151	155	.....	158
	No. 4	.....	147	149	.....	155
St. Louis.						
White	No. 1	172½	170	173	170	170
	No. 2	171½	169	172	168	169
	No. 3	170	.....	.....	161	162
Yellow	No. 1	168	164½	168½	167	167½
	No. 2	169	164	168½	166	166¼
	No. 3	165	160	165	165	164
Minneapolis.						
Yellow	No. 2	161	157	158	158	158
	No. 3	157	.....	156½	154	155

OATS.

Chicago.						
White	No. 2	109	104½	106½	106	107
	No. 3	105½	103	105	104	105
	No. 4	100	100	97½	.....	104½
Kansas City.						
White	No. 3	110	104	.....	.....	105
St. Louis.						
White	No. 2	109	107½	108¼	106	105¼
	No. 3	108½	106½	108½	106	104¾
Minneapolis.						
White	No. 2	102	100	100½	.....	.....
	No. 3	101	98	98	99	98
	No. 4	95	95	95	.....	96

RYE.

Chicago.						
No. 2		.....	222	227	224¼	225¾
Minneapolis.						
Western	No. 2	211	214½	218	218	220

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF FUTURES.

Chicago.						
Corn	July.	163⅜	161⅛	161⅛	157½	156⅜
	Sept.	163⅜	160⅜	160½	156⅛	155⅜
Oats	July.	96¼	95⅞	96⅛	94⅛	94⅛
	Sept.	82	81⅛	80½	78⅛	78
Kansas City.						
Corn	July.	161	155⅜	155⅜	152⅛	152⅛
	Sept.	161⅞	157⅜	157⅜	153⅛	151⅜
Oats	July.	100	98¼	99	97⅛	97½
	Sept.	81	79¼	79¾	77⅝	77

(See page 44 for seed items.)

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending July 10.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Portland.	Total for week.
WHEAT.							
Amber Durum:							
No. 2	63	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	100
No. 3	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	45
All others	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total amber Durum	63	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	147
No. 3 Durum	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Red Durum:							
No. 1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
No. 2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Red Durum	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Total Durum	68	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	156
Hard Winter:							
No. 2	.....	.....	199	416	45	.....	651
No. 3	.....	.....	247	685	24	.....	956
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20
Total Hard Red Winter	.....	.....	437	1101	89	.....	1627
Red Winter:							
No. 2	.....	.....	75	48	67	.....	190
No. 3	16	.....	106	.....	30	.....	152
Total Soft Red Winter	16	.....	181	48	97	.....	342
Mixed:							
No. 2	48	.....	98	.....	181	.....	327
No. 3	66	224	12	172	387	.....	861
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60
Total Mixed	114	224	110	172	628	.....	1248
Sold on type sample	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	274
Total, week ending July 10, 1920	**198**	**224**	**813**	**1321**	**814**	**274**	**3647**
Total, week ending July 3, 1920	756	377	806	859	1732	251	[1]5053
BARLEY.							
Superior to No. 1 Standard California	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	163
Standard No. 1 California	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	98
Ungraded	.....	.....	.....	278	.....	.....	278
Total, week ending July 10, 1920	.....	.....	.....	**261**	**278**	.....	**539**
Total, week ending July 3, 1920	27	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	78
OATS.							
No. 3:							
White	511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511
White Clipped	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316
Total, week ending July 10, 1920	**827**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**827**
Total, week ending July 3, 1920	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
RYE.							
No. 2	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299
No. 2 Western	.....	43	690	.....	21	.....	754
Total, week ending July 10, 1920	**299**	**43**	**690**	.....	**21**	.....	**1053**
Total, week ending July 3, 1920	506	269	706	.....	.....	.....	1481

[1] Includes 281,000 bushels shipped from Tacoma, Wash.

Some Figures About Wheat.

The area in the United States planted to wheat in 1919 was 73,243,000 acres. The production reached 940,987,000 bushels, an average of 12.8 bushels per acre. The farm value reached $2,024,008,000.

HAY AND FEED

FIRST CAR OF NEW HAY RECEIVED AT CINCINNATI.

Nearness of New Crop and Light Demand Cause General Decline in Hay Markets.

Reports from the various markets for the week ending July 10 indicate generally a light demand for all kinds of hay but especially for the lower grades. Receipts with the exception of a few eastern markets have been slightly below last week as is shown in the following table:

	July 10.	July 3.
New York	332	279
Boston	156	189
Baltimore	19	10
Memphis	175	165
Kansas City	731	877
St. Louis	239	299
Cincinnati	122	134
Chicago	266	477
Omaha		
Minneapolis	32	32

Timothy.—The nearness of the new crop together with a light feeding demand has caused the eastern hay markets to become dull. Receivers in some of the larger markets are forcing sales and making concessions from the asking prices in order to move cars and save storage charges.

Receipts Very Light.

The receipts during the week were not heavy but the demand was much curtailed and confined to most pressing needs. Buyers expect that new hay will soon be offered to arrive and that prices will naturally decline.

Receipts have increased at both Richmond and Atlanta causing a decline in price of from $2 to $4 per ton.

The small shipping orders received by the trade at Cincinnati and the undesirable quality of the offerings continued to depress that market and prices for the best grades offered were barely sustained to sharp decline for low grades of all kinds. Buyers appear to be waiting for the new crops and were in the market only for necessary supplies. There has been a close clean-up of local warehouse stocks and also of southern consumptive supplies and the market is not expected to show additional weakness until new hay becomes available.

The first car of new hay of the season was received at Cincinnati during the week. It graded No. 2 and No. 3 Timothy and sold for $32 per ton.

Receipts at Chicago after the holiday of three days were lighter than expected. Arrivals of timothy for the week, 223 cars compared with 359 cars the week before. As purchasers had been expecting the receipts to increase they became active buyers during the middle of the week, especially for the better grades of timothy. The demand for No. 3 and no-grade hay was very dull.

Alfalfa Prices Decline.

Alfalfa.—The receipts of alfalfa at the principal markets show a slight increase over last week except at Omaha where receipts continue light and for this reason prices in that market remained steady. At Kansas City, due to the increased receipts and the lack of demand prices declined from $2 to $2.50 per ton during the week. On Friday No. 1 alfalfa averaged

(Continued on page 44.)

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, JULY 10.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Buffalo.	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]
HAY (carload lots).															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	43.00	49.00	44.00	45.00	40.00	38.50	43.00	38.00	45.00	37.00	40.00	42.50	28.00	.....	27.00
Standard timothy	40.00	46.50	43.50	44.25	39.50	37.50	.....	.....	43.00	36.00	36.00	38.50	26.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	38.00	44.00	42.50	43.25	39.00	34.50	.....	36.00	.....	34.00	32.00	32.00	25.00	.....	25.50
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	46.50	42.50	40.50	40.00	38.50	.....	.....	.....	35.50	35.00	36.50	28.50	.....	25.00
No. 1 clover, mixed	33.00	43.50	.....	39.50	38.00	37.50	36.00	35.00	.....	34.50	32.00	35.50	26.50	.....	22.00
No. 1 clover	.....	40.00	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	[2] 26.00	.....	19.50	.....	20.00
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	34.00	.....	30.00	[2] 32.00	34.00	27.25	25.00	29.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	26.50	.....	26.00	[2] 27.00	27.00	20.50	15.00	22.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 Upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	21.00	16.50	17.50	25.00
No. 1 Midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	16.00	13.00	16.50	18.00
FEED (ton lots or more).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	60.00	59.50	63.50	66.50	62.00	63.00	.....	58.00	59.00	56.00	56.60	53.50	.....	.....	53.00
Soft Winter	61.00	59.50	.....	67.50	65.00	63.00	66.00	.....	60.00	56.00	58.00	53.50	53.00	.....	.....
Hard Winter	60.50	59.50	63.50	.....	.....	63.00	.....	.....	59.00	56.00	57.00	.....	52.00	51.50	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring	65.50	62.50	64.00	69.00	68.00	73.00	.....	.....	64.00	62.00	63.00	.....	.....	.....	58.00
Soft Winter	70.00	62.50	.....	67.50	72.00	71.00	72.00	69.00	65.00	66.00	65.00	64.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard Winter	68.50	62.50	.....	.....	.....	71.00	.....	.....	64.00	65.00	64.00	63.00	60.00	59.00	.....
Rye middlings	65.50	.....	.....	.....	66.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.00	.....	.....	.....	76.00	58.00
High protein meals:															
Linseed	68.50	64.50	72.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.00	70.00	70.00	71.00	75.00	67.00
Cottonseed (41 percent)	78.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.00	.....	.....	74.00	73.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36 percent)	73.50	71.00	79.00	.....	.....	67.00	75.00	65.00	72.00	67.00	72.50	71.00	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	54.00	.....	60.00	55.00	.....	.....	.....	45.00	53.00	47.00	50.00	.....	43.00	43.50	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	57.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	72.25	.....	73.00	80.60	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.60	68.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	75.50	.....	72.00	75.00	75.00	73.60	.....	.....	73.00	69.60	75.00	.....	.....	60.50	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	72.00	65.60	.....	70.00	68.50	.....
Beet pulp	66.50	.....	66.00	.....	70.00	.....	77.00	.....	65.60	.....	.....	.....	62.00	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

GENERAL DECLINE IN PRICES FOR FEEDING STUFFS.

Slow Demand and Ample Stocks Cause of Tobogganing—Country Trade Holding Off.

Absence of inquiries and fairly large stocks in principal feeding sections caused a general decline in prices of all feeding stuffs. Lower corn prices were given as the reason for a $5 per ton reduction in the price of gluten feed during week ending July 10, following closely a similar reduction reported in The Market Reporter dated July 3. Hominy feed prices fell off $4 to $5 per ton and other feeds are quoted at from $2 to $4 per ton lower than last week.

Cottonseed Meal Follows Decline.

The favorable figures reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates covering the condition of cotton on June 25, which were 70.7 compared to 62.4 on May 25, caused a break of several dollars in the price of cottonseed meal.

Wheat mill feeds.—Advices received from principal milling centers indicate a much easier feeling, in spite of the fact that mills are not operating at full capacity. Bran is offered at 50 cents to $1 per ton lower than last week for immediate shipment. Middlings recorded a similar decline. Offerings of future shipment and season bran were heavy. The movement was light. Pacific Coast and eastern markets report stocks as fair. Southern markets were inactive and declining. Trade was generally bearish.

Gluten feed.—Price reduction of $5 per ton followed general tendency of feed market and lower corn values. Demand was light, hardly normal for this time of the year. Retailers report farmers buying little, on account of excellent pasturage.

Alfalfa meal.—Quotations from St. Louis and other western markets are unchanged to $4 per ton lower. Kansas City quotes No. 1 meal freely at $38 per ton f. o. b. Eastern markets because of heavier receipts are lower. Fairly good demand from Southeast. Movement fair.

Cottonseed meal.—Demand quiet. Liberal offerings at lower prices. Los Angeles and San Francisco report trading as dull and quote prices at $75 and $77, respectively, for 41 per cent meal with a better demand for cocoanut meal at $46 per ton. Memphis quotes 36 per cent meal at $60 and tone of other southern markets for this product is easier. New crop Texas 43 per cent meal is offered at $58.50 basis Memphis.

Hominy Feed Market Dull.

Hominy feed.—Market stagnant and prices were reduced about $4 per ton by middle-western manufacturers. White hominy quoted around $66 per ton bulk f. o. b. Milwaukee with $2 per ton extra if sacked. Yellow hominy offered 50 cents to $1 per ton less. Stocks large; demand poor; movement light. Price fluctuations for this feed will depend largely on the corn-crop conditions for the next 60 days.

Linseed meal.—The situation for linseed meal is practically unchanged. There is no improvement in the demand and following the trend of other feed stuffs its price declined about $1 per ton in the majority of the markets. It is reported that foreign firms are underselling western manufacturers.

Cattle Valued at Two Billion.

Cattle, other than milk cows, on farms in 1920 is estimated at 44,485,000 head. Their farm value on January 1 reached $1,919,445,000, or an average of $43.15 per head.

HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Continued from page 43.)

$27.50 per ton against $29.25 per ton on Tuesday. Standard is off about $2.25 and No. 2 about $2 per ton. The largest part of the trade is with local feeders and mills and the shipping demand is exceedingly light.

At Seattle the market is reported as stagnant with farmers and buyers unable to agree on a price. Market is very quiet.

At Los Angeles the demand is strong for both alfalfa and grain hay with supply fairly good.

Prairie.—Receipts of prairie hay at the principal markets continue light and were composed principally of the lower grades, for which there was very little demand. At Kansas City on account of the light receipts prices held nearly steady, but at Chicago receivers made price concessions of from $1 to $2 per ton to stimulate the movement of the lower grades.

At Omaha the demand is quiet and the market weak on all grades of prairie hay.

Gluten Feed Declines $5 a Ton.

Another reduction of $5 per ton in gluten feed was announced by the principal manufacturers during the week ending July 10. A similar reduction was reported in the July 3 issue of The Market Reporter. The trend of grain and feed prices is given as the cause for the decline. The same guaranty by the manufacturers holds good; that is, protection of the price till September 1, when dealers will receive refund for any difference between existing market price and the one prevailing on the date named, for gluten feed, on unsold stocks held by dealers and stocks sold by dealers to farmers with guaranty and which has not been consumed.

While on July orders the guaranty is limited to September 1, the guaranty on August orders is extended to October 1. Gluten feed sold by manufacturers with this guaranty now held by dealers may be reduced in price by retail dealers without loss to themselves and with benefit to the dairymen.

Redtop Seed Production Declines.

A production of redtop seed 75 to 80 per cent of last year's production is indicated in the reports received from growers, local cleaners, and shippers in southern Illinois. The estimated decreased production is due to a decrease both in the prospective acreage to be cut for seed and in the yield per acre amounting to 10 or 15 per cent.

The drought which occurred last year during the latter part of July and August apparently weakened many of the plants, resulting in thin stands this season. Rains during the first part of this month helped considerably in thickening the stand and in filling the heads, but the extent of the benefits from the rains on this year's seed crop is problematical, as harvesting of the crop will begin as early as July 20, which is approximately the same date as last year. Many correspondents call attention to the fact that redtop fields are very weedy, which will affect the quality of the seed.

The carryover of old seed in the producing section seems to be 30 or 35 carloads and seedsmen throughout the country are probably carrying over at least as much as they did a year ago, when nearly 10,000,000 pounds of redtop seed were reported on hand in the seed survey conducted by the Bureau of Markets.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FEEDS AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

	July 10.	July 3.	June 12.
Spring wheat bran:			
Minneapolis	$49.50	$50.00	$50.50
Duluth	50.00	50.50	50.00
Hard winter wheat bran:			
Kansas City	49.00	49.50	50.00
St. Louis	51.00	51.00	54.50
Soft winter wheat bran:			
Cincinnati	53.50	54.00	56.00
Baltimore	64.00	64.00	64.50
Richmond	59.50	60.00	61.00
Spring wheat middlings:			
Minneapolis	54.50	55.00	55.00
Duluth	54.50	55.00	56.00
Hard winter wheat middlings:			
Kansas City	57.50	58.00	58.00
St. Louis	60.00	61.00	61.00
Soft winter wheat middlings:			
Cincinnati	63.50	64.00	62.00
Baltimore	65.50	65.00	65.00
Richmond	64.00	62.00	64.50
Cottonseed meal (36-per cent protein):			
Memphis	60.00	62.00	64.00
Atlanta	62.00	63.50	65.00
Linseed meal:			
Minneapolis	63.50	63.50	63.00
Milwaukee	66.00	66.50	67.00
Alfalfa meal:			
Memphis	41.00	45.00	49.00
Kansas City	38.00	42.00	42.00
St. Louis	40.00	40.00	47.00
Gluten feed:			
Chicago	63.75	68.75	73.75
Buffalo	68.19	71.94	77.19
Hominy feed:			
New York	72.00	75.00	73.00
Milwaukee	67.50	71.50	70.00
Kansas City	66.50	68.50	66.00

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS SEED CROP 600,000 BUSHELS.

Weather Conditions Excellent for Stripping and Curing—Growers Holding for $2.

The production of Kentucky bluegrass seed in Kentucky is estimated to be 450,000 bushels based on reports received by the Bureau of Markets during the week ending July 10. This indicates that the acreage is 5 to 10 per cent greater and the yield per acre 25 per cent greater than last year.

A preliminary survey made the first part of June indicated that the acreage to be stripped this year would be slightly less than last year. But growing conditions just prior to the stripping period were ideal as was the weather during the stripping period and this combination of conditions induced growers to strip meadows which they had not intended to save for seed.

Stripping Completed.

Stripping was practically completed by June 20 and curing of the stripped seed has been progressing under the most favorable weather conditions. With the heavy well developed seed obtained a crop of very good color and quality seems assured.

A small quantity of seed was sold in the green state direct from the strippers at an average price of 90 cents per bushel. Cleaners are not active buyers and very few sales of cured, stripped seed have been reported but the average price offered at this time for August delivery is $1.75 per bushel. Growers, however, are inclined to hold for $2 remembering that higher prices were obtained later on last season.

Missouri Crop Cut Half.

Stripping of this year's crop of Kentucky bluegrass seed in Missouri has been completed under generally favorable conditions, and it is the opinion of shippers and dealers that the acreage harvested is about 70 per cent and the average yield per acre, 65 per cent of 1919. The 1919 production was conservatively estimated at from 300,000 to 350,000 bushels. Based on these figures the total production this year is approximately 150,000 bushels. This is contrary to reports received around June 10 which indicated that the total production would be 90 per cent of last year.

The average quality and color of the new crop seed is good.

The large jobbers are slow in buying this year. Most of the sales have been on the basis of $1 to $5 per standing acre, varying with the quality and stripping conditions. A few sales of green seed are reported at from 75 cents to $1.50 per bushel, and offers of $1.50 to $2 per bushel have been made for some lots of cured seed but growers are not inclined to sell at these figures. In view of the general market and financial conditions, however, most of the dealers feel that conservative buying is in order, consequently no heavy movement is expected until these divergent opinions regarding value are reconciled.

GRAIN MARKET.

(Continued from page 42.)

on Friday, the 9th, for wheat for shipment at Gulf ports; for September shipment the price was 4 to 5 cents less. There was a good general milling demand for the offerings at the large centers throughout the West.

On July 9 it was reported in Chicago market that 800,000 bushels of Argentine corn was offered to a Chicago industry at $1.38 at New York. The grain was refused, as the industry is said to have four months' supply already bought. Cable reports were that London corn prices have declined sharply as a result of heavy Argentine offerings.

Steady Pressure on Corn.

There was steady pressure on the Chicago corn market during the week, excepting as speculators oversold the market, when there were sharp reactions. Oats were steadier, and there were indications of congestion, suggesting that some large speculators had sold short more than they could readily buy back. Premiums on cash oats in the Chicago market were also suggestive, No. 2 white selling about 11 to 12 cents over the July, late in the week.

Price comparisons between high and low points in corn and oats, covering a range of several weeks, are interesting. On May 15 September corn sold at $1.65⅞, and on July 9, at $1.54½, a decline of 21⅜ cents. September oats, on May 15, sold at 77⅛ cents and on July 9, 77⅜ cents, an advance of one-half cent. The July futures of corn and oats showed approximately the same relative changes.

Rye has been the strongest grain in the list. While cash oats show a big decline over a period of several weeks, though the futures are now just where they were then, cash rye was higher at the close of the week under review than it was several weeks ago. The July future was also several cents higher, but the September showed a decline. There was a strong demand for cash rye for export throughout the last week. The seaboard reported bids for September and October shipment at the highest price on the crop.

Onion Sets.—In the July 10 issue of The Market Reporter, page 32, fifth paragraph of the onion-set article, "this district" refers to the Louisville, Ky., district.

COTTON

MIDDLING CLOSES AT AVERAGE OF 39.67 ON JULY 10.

July Futures Advance at New York and Decline at New Orleans—Spots Decline Slightly.

The average price for Middling, as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets, closed at 39.67 cents per pound on July 10, as compared with the close of the previous week of 39.93 cents and 34.23 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. During the week July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 45 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 58 points. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 23.71 pence per pound on July 9, as compared with 24 pence the previous week and 20.85 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

The spot sales during the week were a little larger than those of the previous week. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending July 10 amounted to 13,962 bales, as compared with 13,555 bales the previous week and 106,391 bales the corresponding week in 1919.

The market for fabrics continues inactive and it is reported that prices are being reduced further with very little effect on the demand.

New York and New Orleans closing future prices July 10, 1920, and for the corresponding days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
July	39.35	35.25	27.78	36.50	35.35	26.50
October	33.14	35.18	24.48	32.60	34.75	23.52
December	31.61	35.12	23.89	31.33	34.62	22.98
January	30.90	34.99	23.69	30.72	34.58	22.86

New York spot quotations for 32 years.

The quotations for middling Upland cotton at New York on July 9, for each of the past 32 years is given below (in cents per pound):

1920.... 40.50	1909.... 12.70	1898.... 6.19
1919.... 35.50	1908.... 11.20	1897.... 7.94
1918.... 32.40	1907.... 13.45	1896.... 7.44
1917.... 27.20	1906.... 10.80	1895.... 7.19
1916.... 13.15	1905.... 10.90	1894.... 7.19
1915.... 9.00	1904.... 10.95	1893.... 8.00
1914.... 13.25	1903.... 12.20	1892.... 7.38
1913.... 12.35	1902.... 9.25	1891.... 8.38
1912.... 12.30	1901.... 8.75	1890.... 12.00
1911.... 14.50	1900.... 10.25	1889.... 11.19
1910.... 15.45	1899.... 6.19	

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to July 9.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1919-20.	1918-19.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,741,321	5,744,592
Port stocks	874,848	1,206,867
Interior receipts	7,041,648	6,505,739
Interior stocks	957,497	980,757
Into sight	11,933,557	11,206,857
Northern spinners' takings	2,896,364	2,099,444
Southern consumption	3,493,000	3,309,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,286,447	3,389,743

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending July 9 amounted to 38,425 bales, against 37,055 bales the previous week and 177,964 bales for the corresponding week last year, and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to July 9, 1920, amounted to 6,242,000 bales, against 5,190,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1918-19 and 4,136,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1917-18.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for July 10 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending July 10 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets:

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1] *On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling, Fair	300	450	400	350	400	450	300	450	450	475	403
Strict Good Middling	250	350	300	300	325	350	250	350	350	450	328
Good Middling	200	250	250	225	250	250	200	250	250	400	253
Strict Middling	100	150	150	125	150	150	100	150	150	125	135
Middling	**40.50**	**41.00**	**40.75**	**40.00**	**39.50**	**40.00**	**38.70**	**38.75**	**38.50**	**39.00**	**39.67**
	[1] *Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	250	300	300	350	350	300	300	300	250	350	305
Low Middling	600	900	650	850	800	850	1,000	900	925	950	843
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	800	1,200	950	1,150	1,250	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,350	1,230
Good Ordinary [2]	1,000	1,400	1,200	1,500	1,550	1,500	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,625	1,518
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	200	200	300	250	200	450	200	[3] 25	208
Strict Middling	200	500	350	300	400	450	300	550	300	150	350
Middling [2]	400	800	500	450	500	600	500	700	450	350	525
Strict Low Middling [2]	600	1,100	700	750	700	700	700	1,000	700	700	765
Low Middling [2]	800	1,300	1,000	1,150	900	1,000	1,000	1,600	1,000	1,300	1,105
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	500	500	400	500	500	450	650	450	400	475
Strict Middling [2]	600	800	650	600	700	650	600	750	550	575	648
Middling [2]	800	1,200	800	800	1,000	750	700	900	700	700	835
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	500	1,000	600	500	500	600	700	650	550	350	595
Strict Middling [2]	600	1,200	750	750	700	750	800	750	650	625	758
Middling [2]	800	1,400	900	950	1,000	850	900	900	750	750	920
Sales for week, bales	758	422	853	14	2,400	1,473	89	1,807	2,767	3,379	[4] 13,962

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.
[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.
[3] On.
[4] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Exports of American cotton from Aug. 1 to July 9.

To—	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	3,002,000	2,474,000	2,220,000
France	551,000	749,000	635,000
Japan and China	883,000	770,000	562,000
Germany	423,000	.....	.....
Other countries	1,383,000	1,197,000	719,000

Foreign spinners' takings of American cotton from Aug. 1 to June 25.

	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,688,000	1,885,000	2,226,000
Continent	2,175,000	1,536,000	1,443,000
Japan and Mexico	874,000	750,000	574,000

Stocks of Government Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on July 9, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended.

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	1	9
Strict Good Middling	11	197
Good Middling	115	1,376
Strict Middling	247	3,472
Middling	824	5,292
Strict Low Middling	4,973	5,256
Low Middling	2,693	5,205
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	92	246
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	293	400
Good Middling Yellow Stained	1	5
Total	9,255	21,458

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on July 9, 1920, at the port of New York were 34,998 bales, and at the port of New Orleans 267,286 bales.

Long Staple Cotton.

A very light demand for staple cotton during the week is reported both from New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, off color, 1 1/16 inches	44½
Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling, 1 1/16 inches	27
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 inches	37
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling to Middling, fair color, 1 to 1 1/32 inches	34
Middling, fair color, 1 1/32 inches	41½
Low Middling, gray, 1 1/32 to 1 3/32 inches	40
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/32 inches	60
Strict Good Ordinary, gray, 1 1/32 inches	20
Good Ordinary to Strict Good Ordinary, 1 to 1 1/32 inches	16

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 39 cents per pound at New Orleans and 39.50 cents per pound at Memphis.

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
1 1/16 inches	650	550
1 3/32 inches	2,525	2,650
1 1/8 inches	3,750	5,500
1 5/32 inches	4,500	.....

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton were as follows:

Fully Good for prompt delivery, $1.09 5/8 per pound.

Good Fair for prompt delivery, 92 3/4 cents per pound.

Latest advices received from Savannah indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 or extra choice with average staple is quoted in that city at $1.15 per pound.

Stocks of Egyptian cotton in Alexandria on July 9, 1920.

	Bales.
1919-20	88,000
1918-19	268,000
1917-18	216,000
1916-17	83,000

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR JUNE.

[69 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.				Horses and mules.			
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.	Local slaughter.	Stocker and feeder shipments	Total shipments.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	2,179	2,661	246	175	125	47	1,933	2,486	1,417	78		1,339				
Amarillo, Tex.	10,298	10,336			4,719	9,189	10,298	10,336	(2)				923	857	926	857
Atlanta, Ga.	1,554	526	1,110			315	444	589	(2)				232	159	232	159
Augusta, Ga.	723	741	482	646	156	62	241	95	226	226			18		18	
Baltimore, Md.	24,962	16,353	14,948	11,394	80	200	10,914	4,959	10,745	5,085		5,660	86	43	86	138
Billings, Mont.	31	24		48				620					17	7		22
Birmingham, Ala.	1,200	1,446	1,162	1,406			27	36	111	100						
Boston, Mass.	5,819	7,105	(1)		(1)		(1)		3,872			(1)		8		(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	66,579	53,599	17,490	17,107	819	1,142	49,089	36,492	29,780	9,595		20,185	1,933	1,051	1,933	1,051
Chattanooga, Tenn.	609	681	495	602	114	79	114	79	(2)							
Cheyenne, Wyo.	950	2,450					950	2,450	(2)				506	176	506	176
Chicago, Ill.	308,014	299,947	218,230	213,464	20,137	20,695	89,754	86,483	79,847	78,210	(2)	1,637	3,369	3,636	3,369	3,636
Cincinnati, Ohio.	41,811	30,597	25,952	21,676	1,917	1,122	15,859	8,921	20,570	10,458		10,112	418	481	418	481
Cleveland, Ohio.	23,510	21,375	18,917	17,882	617	703	4,593	3,493	11,646	10,800		846	260	360	260	360
Columbia, S. C.	357	337	357	337												
Columbus, Ohio.	84	233	42	43			27	190	67	42		25		72		72
Dallas, Tex.	1,144	406	1,144	406					277	277						
Dayton, Ohio.	3,248	2,453	2,754	2,063			494	390	954	806		148				
Denver, Colo.	69,863	58,591	13,927	10,077	58,357	50,477	61,028	53,282	5,768	2,491	3,065	3,160	1,311	604	1,134	713
Detroit, Mich.	24,333	15,779	21,856	13,168	1,600	1,781	2,977	2,607	12,422	11,696	99	726	95		95	
Dublin, Ga.	101	62					89	54	(2)							
East St. Louis, Ill.	113,915	85,371	63,365	65,273	9,936	9,384	50,550	20,098	24,314	19,515	334	4,799	6,363	11,328	7,401	8,343
El Paso, Tex.	37,233	25,451	1,362	1,534	31,635	17,423	36,013	25,645	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,411	1,341	2,364	1,323
Emeryville, Calif.	3,451	2,805	3,451	2,805					622	622						
Erie, Pa.	5,144	1,454	1,529	999			3,615	455	2,429	879		1,550	235	45	235	45
Evansville, Ind.	5,538	2,583	2,399	1,004	113	77	3,139	1,579	2,528	970		1,558	21		21	
Fort Worth, Tex.	145,958	98,893	71,553	68,310	12,054	10,361	70,348	29,406	26,820	28,084	1,084	8,497	407	1,916	407	1,874
Fostoria, Ohio.	1,064	675	579	415	183	220	442	260	638	529		79				
Indianapolis, Ind.	53,620	40,713	24,429	18,672	5,216	3,710	29,191	22,041	21,658	5,973		15,685	507	400	507	389
Jacksonville, Fla.	977	954	873	931		23	104	23	(2)							
Jersey City, N. J.	68,956	63,317	68,927	63,317			29		39,093	39,093			169	224	169	224
Kansas City, Mo.	177,344	159,999	90,065	92,117	40,146	49,695	84,393	66,515	26,188	20,547	1,084	7,568	3,345	2,686	3,465	2,610
Knoxville, Tenn.	900	947	638	440	208	490	262	507	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	189	257	189	229
La Fayette, Ind.	1,640	1,347	440	556	102	79	1,200	791	809	170	14	639				
Lancaster, Pa.	10,942	7,768	3,675	915	866	496	7,267	6,353	928	281		647	181	74	181	74
Logansport, Ind.	74	89	5	8	6	1	69	81	28	2	2	26				
Louisville, Ky.	16,338	13,532	7,466	5,247	1,094	1,502	8,872	8,285	9,169	3,697		5,472	263	362	263	362
Marion, Ohio.	2,316	752	79	75	20	40	2,237	677	1,511	62	5	1,449	33	95	33	95
Memphis, Tenn.	1,362	100			40		1,401	100	232			252	754	802	754	802
Milwaukee, Wis.	40,364	28,462	36,406	25,322	1,323	1,477	3,958	3,140	32,968	31,791	628	1,177	124	39	124	39
Montgomery, Ala.	4,158	1,155	264	229	2,969	465	3,676	958	242	54	21	94	489	242	495	242
Nashville, Tenn.	7,259	4,409	3,414	2,682	923	173	3,845	1,727	2,690	1,584	84	1,106	14	1,424	19	1,424
Nebraska City, Nebr.	179	127					179	127	(2)				2	4	2	4
New Brighton, Minn.	8	103				37	8	66					671	1,241	671	1,241
New Orleans, La.	16,563	13,236	13,117	11,989	907	699	2,461	1,400	8,357	5,878	(2)	(2)	77	56	77	55
New York, N. Y.	47,908	34,739	47,908	34,739					36,846	36,846			84	18	84	18
Ogden, Utah.	8,218	6,355	1,296	528	3,945	3,177	6,922	5,827	329	105		224	249	754	249	754
Oklahoma City, Okla.	33,590	36,448	21,362	26,785	4,853	4,358	8,234	6,973	3,460	3,427	125	597	174	402	278	241
Omaha, Nebr.	96,525	96,137	65,402	74,219	13,937	11,213	31,123	21,918	5,944	4,699		1,245	1,052	2,485	1,052	2,485
Pasco, Wash.	100	595					100	595	2			2	39	68	39	68
Peoria, Ill.	3,862	2,349	1,555	1,400	185	81	2,207	949	1,588	926	8	662	7		7	
Philadelphia, Pa.	24,013	17,371	23,606	16,983			407	388	13,488	13,370		118	526	271	526	271
Pittsburgh, Pa.	56,533	49,098	17,131	14,757			39,683	34,078	27,317	10,872		16,469	1,043	679	1,043	679
Portland, Oreg.	15,407	12,035	9,497	7,496	3,225	962	7,431	4,548	1,401	1,041	617	617	126	153	143	153
Pueblo, Colo.	37,916	32,527			641		38,772	32,928	(2)				175	216	175	216
Richmond, Va.	1,376	1,647	1,464	1,064	49	54	412	583	839	579	26	260	487	458	468	467
St. Joseph, Mo.	52,472	35,561	34,788	26,740	5,108	3,807	15,651	9,040	10,695	10,038	333	559	1,228	1,984	1,198	2,019
St. Louis, Mo.	7,971	4,441	7,971	4,441					1,055	1,055						
St. Paul, Minn.	88,928	70,615	56,522	34,518	16,905	21,720	26,346	35,441	45,369	42,378	1,185	2,980	370	878	464	870
Salt Lake City, Utah.	6,669	7,374	1,566	876	4,533	2,597	5,103	6,380	556	110	446	446	71	95	71	95
San Antonio, Tex.	17,633	16,149	3,555	1,223	4,367	10,745	14,078	14,926	2,387	1,650	118	737	692	2,699	692	2,699
Seattle, Wash.	5,736	4,803	5,516	4,803			220		281	281			40		40	
Sioux City, Iowa.	43,390	60,610	20,965	25,344	12,939	26,190	22,403	35,398	2,531	2,105	429	438	975	453	1,136	449
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	412	1,542	228	14	54		150	1,244	31	17	4	10	1	2	1	2
Spokane, Wash.	5,966	4,069	3,508	2,630	1,626	1,114	1,933	1,276	628	490	132	132	186	393	184	392
Tacoma, Wash.	1,966	2,379	1,876	1,789		592	3	606	184	184				29		26
Toledo, Ohio.	7,214	3,733	1,753	1,304	66	43	5,461	2,429	2,117	1,019		1,098	455	193	534	193
Washington, D. C.	2,427	1,654	2,407	1,354		300	20	300	1,110	1,110						
Wichita, Kans.	17,016	9,952	7,088	5,727	2,873	2,713	9,928	4,225	(2)				1,271	443	1,271	443
Total	1,886,922	1,592,127	1,069,242	962,068	271,690	271,830	798,677	624,350	537,084	421,897	9,843	118,030	34,680	42,663	36,009	39,586
Increase or decrease	294,795		107,174		−140		174,327						−7,983		−3,577	
Per cent	18.5		11.1		−0.1		27.9						−18.3		−9.0	
Total for 6 months ending with June	10,276,331	10,315,902	6,051,458	6,175,201	1,667,334	2,009,944	4,139,165	4,030,525	2,640,358	2,043,233	66,845	604,747	473,199	404,835	480,645	402,486
Increase or decrease	−39,571		−123,743		−342,610		108,640						68,364		78,159	
Per cent	−0.4		−2.0		−17.0		2.7						16.9		19.4	

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

[2] Calves not reported separately from cattle.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR JUNE—Continued.

[69 markets.]

Market.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	322	373	179	102	.....	.....	143	271	103	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	788	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	788	78	14,582	13,633	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,582	13,633
Atlanta, Ga.	3,778	1,059	1,670	.....	.....	.....	2,108	120	278	247	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Augusta, Ga.	113	240	113	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	7	43	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.	79,011	62,730	66,799	44,305	.....	.....	12,212	18,425	39,019	34,460	9,842	8,213	.....	.....	29,177	26,247
Billings, Mont.	.....	424	.....	.....	.....	780	.....	1,788	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	878
Birmingham, Ala	1,103	1,627	1,103	1,627	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	266	232	16	.....	250	.....	250
Boston, Mass.	1,219	2,466	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	54	44	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	107,385	107,033	42,054	61,410	.....	6	65,331	45,623	41,095	38,214	12,255	8,371	2,656	1,520	28,840	29,843
Chattanooga, Tenn	1,145	1,226	1,145	949	.....	277	.....	277	113	276	113	110	.....	166	.....	166
Cheyenne, Wyo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,600	41,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,600	41,400
Chicago, Ill.	702,671	780,642	537,762	680,673	.....	907	164,909	99,969	277,346	341,725	237,359	312,224	27,516	20,089	39,987	29,501
Cincinnati, Ohio	118,891	128,082	66,801	79,630	80	41	52,090	48,452	79,146	45,380	12,520	7,824	1,512	424	66,626	37,556
Cleveland, Ohio.	106,625	100,205	58,616	73,809	.....	.....	48,009	26,396	40,392	31,941	12,326	9,008	.....	.....	28,066	22,933
Columbia, S. C.	62	46	62	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	8,228	7,627	495	410	79	30	7,733	7,217	27	62	27	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex.	9,232	3,640	9,232	3,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	93	128	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	11,849	9,796	5,796	4,117	.....	.....	6,053	5,679	1,028	2,673	610	368	.....	.....	418	2,305
Denver, Colo.	31,182	30,569	31,116	29,722	907	2,112	907	2,112	41,411	71,051	8,314	10,028	31,175	27,838	33,538	46,368
Detroit, Mich.	41,599	25,609	38,346	20,980	220	487	3,253	4,629	5,192	4,012	4,314	2,921	541	82	878	1,091
Dublin, Ga.	66	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. St. Louis, Ill.	241,696	305,495	125,919	221,660	1,618	5,722	115,777	83,835	93,357	83,361	71,414	73,138	6,841	4,486	21,943	10,223
El Paso, Tex.	1,597	2,241	639	895	692	253	891	1,421	7,305	15,326	353	.....	2,484	.....	7,129	15,309
Emeryville, Calif	1,520	559	1,520	559	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,383	13,879	9,383	13,879	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.	7,364	1,659	2,220	884	.....	.....	5,144	775	3,421	655	133	339	.....	.....	3,288	316
Evansville, Ind.	29,497	31,539	6,877	1,276	254	372	22,620	30,263	1,979	757	203	44	.....	.....	1,776	713
Fort Worth, Tex	24,486	28,407	18,372	22,053	1,039	2,318	6,030	5,332	36,240	47,694	22,263	21,371	7,933	12,167	18,146	27,570
Fostoria, Ohio.	10,282	7,512	1,140	670	150	116	9,142	7,396	614	273	33	10	.....	.....	581	263
Indianapolis, Ind	253,556	282,361	133,800	148,872	3,376	7,037	119,756	133,489	8,403	7,658	2,105	2,206	665	.....	6,298	5,452
Jacksonville, Fla	3,642	1,532	2,260	1,530	.....	.....	1,382	2	242	4	.....	4	73	.....	242	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	37,887	29,605	37,850	29,605	.....	.....	37	.....	118,895	126,015	118,895	126,015	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo	205,919	290,752	166,588	228,151	12,761	10,434	40,208	52,282	130,006	143,001	97,823	95,187	21,845	34,547	38,276	38,301
Knoxville, Tenn	1,252	2,719	6	99	.....	90	1,246	2,620	44	255	10	138	34	117	34	117
Lafayette, Ind.	19,488	20,910	1,116	2,339	865	219	18,372	18,571	432	760	.....	144	15	103	432	616
Lancaster, Pa.	3,958	1,310	179	484	.....	.....	3,779	826	4,915	11,521	185	11	.....	.....	4,730	11,510
Logansport, Ind.	2,378	1,887	.....	.....	46	.....	2,378	1,887	160	11	1	.....	.....	.....	159	11
Louisville, Ky.	36,549	63,998	13,186	10,733	1,545	2,258	23,363	55,265	93,989	81,815	11,950	4,166	2,064	2,154	82,030	77,649
Marion, Ohio.	15,712	15,365	1,121	509	289	407	14,959	14,885	2,335	1,063	22	11	42	112	2,397	1,155
Memphis, Tenn.	1,374	115	.....	.....	233	.....	1,741	115	163	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	152
Milwaukee, Wis.	38,024	35,205	37,185	33,019	.....	.....	839	2,186	2,645	1,233	2,213	1,222	.....	11	432	11
Montgomery, Ala	5,136	4,174	268	211	459	1,482	4,848	4,050	1,065	1,784	72	136	70	.....	984	1,648
Nashville, Tenn.	29,980	40,781	5,761	4,719	1,928	3,606	24,219	36,062	77,727	78,794	1,861	1,803	21	7,699	75,866	76,991
Nebraska City, Nebr.	30,116	25,885	20,989	25,084	.....	.....	7,868	2,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brighton, Minn.	841	666	.....	.....	342	410	841	256	.....	12,240	.....	.....	.....	1,565	.....	12,240
New Orleans, La	2,982	2,833	2,024	1,739	152	266	984	1,061	976	1,094	579	723	.....	200	161	386
New York, N. Y.	73,724	43,912	73,724	43,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,782	4,488	2,782	4,488	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogden, Utah.	5,794	7,333	4,016	4,189	560	.....	1,778	3,144	33,130	30,613	1,365	880	2,915	.....	31,765	29,733
Oklahoma City, Okla.	30,664	28,923	28,779	18,929	854	2,526	4,156	5,389	769	1,291	225	299	77	37	439	53
Omaha, Nebr.	281,549	302,619	205,437	238,000	305	307	76,112	64,619	131,752	174,006	82,392	124,873	28,162	28,209	49,360	49,133
Pasco, Wash.	373	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	373	121	15,665	29,814	.....	.....	15,665	29,814	15,665	29,814
Peoria, Ill.	35,038	35,437	11,728	14,783	100	70	23,310	20,654	272	116	176	116	.....	.....	106	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	40,096	23,328	38,234	21,999	.....	.....	1,862	1,329	30,195	23,881	29,721	23,571	.....	.....	474	310
Pittsburgh, Pa.	236,229	123,633	30,195	19,973	.....	.....	205,924	103,601	90,128	64,370	10,605	8,513	.....	.....	79,835	56,103
Portland, Oreg.	17,065	15,124	8,590	8,836	2,031	777	6,282	6,283	22,072	20,584	10,072	11,471	6,872	1,168	14,147	13,570
Pueblo, Colo.	379	1,129	.....	.....	58	.....	379	945	4,387	3,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,370	3,004
Richmond, Va.	18,275	8,934	18,228	8,896	21	33	47	38	1,073	1,985	783	1,105	125	483	290	880
St. Joseph, Mo.	182,748	198,017	152,848	181,227	1,967	1,423	31,191	16,412	49,281	50,768	41,353	44,075	4,759	4,027	4,268	5,936
St. Louis, Mo.	50,730	50,420	50,730	50,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	738	402	738	402	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	203,890	183,927	204,018	105,313	6,533	4,584	17,974	77,815	10,558	17,272	6,479	5,012	1,719	2,571	3,121	12,467
Salt Lake City, Utah.	2,816	3,302	2,430	1,975	.....	465	386	777	42,187	42,642	1,331	1,410	39,195	34,164	40,856	39,585
San Antonio, Tex.	1,724	1,389	836	692	167	.....	888	697	6,861	7,998	243	39	1,482	292	6,618	7,959
Seattle, Wash.	4,946	7,132	4,660	7,132	106	.....	286	.....	5,551	5,151	5,267	5,151	.....	.....	284	.....
Sioux City, Iowa	232,324	245,858	135,057	141,134	2,310	413	97,061	106,503	10,338	12,506	5,231	8,896	5,119	291	5,353	3,620
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	31,160	14,820	51	.....	181	153	32,430	14,681	10	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Spokane, Wash.	3,288	3,144	2,578	2,478	607	561	683	666	20,246	17,147	1,371	365	15,393	8,616	19,256	16,653
Tacoma, Wash.	2,986	1,047	2,605	1,709	.....	287	.....	461	2,358	2,109	2,621	2,313	.....	634	.....	668
Toledo, Ohio.	24,151	17,536	8,052	2,015	.....	.....	16,099	15,521	2,777	1,702	442	123	.....	.....	2,335	1,579
Washington, D.C	6,535	3,539	6,535	3,431	.....	.....	.....	108	3,794	2,317	3,534	2,317	.....	.....	260	.....
Wichita, Kans.	42,910	39,563	42,507	39,278	403	259	403	285	2,811	6,132	649	303	.....	.....	2,162	5,829
Total.	3,759,899	3,823,249	2,472,147	2,653,172	43,333	51,488	1,307,650	1,156,615	1,640,425	1,775,132	845,525	945,514	226,970	223,236	803,743	809,702
Increase or decrease.	−63,350	.....	−181,025	.....	−8,155	.....	151,035	.....	−134,707	.....	−99,989	.....	3,534	.....	−5,959	.....
Per cent.	−1.7	.....	−6.8	.....	−15.8	.....	13.1	.....	−7.6	.....	−10.6	.....	1.6	.....	−0.7	.....
Total for 6 months ending with June.	23,887,468	25,466,791	15,503,647	17,676,897	466,866	461,428	8,311,269	7,744,396	8,940,390	8,701,249	4,788,172	5,050,430	1,307,413	1,080,439	4,175,414	3,643,882
Increase or decrease.	−1,579,323	.....	−2,167,250	.....	5,438	.....	566,873	.....	239,141	.....	−262,258	.....	220,974	.....	531,532	.....
Per cent.	−6.2	.....	−12.3	.....	1.2	.....	7.3	.....	2.7	.....	−5.2	.....	20.3	.....	14.6	.....

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

FOREIGN MARKETS

SWEDEN POSSIBLE RICE MARKET FOR AMERICA.

Consul Reports That Conditions are Favorable For Marketing American Rice.

There is no reason why rice growers of the United States can not make sales on the Swedish market, reports the American consul at Malmo, Sweden, who says that all factors for so doing are favorable.

When the armistice was signed large shipments of rice were sent to Sweden and the market became overburdened. At present, however, the situation is more favorable and wholesalers are considering the placing of new orders. These are generally placed direct rather than through round-about agencies, because the Swedish Government encourages direct importations.

Rice is now being sold at retail in Malmo at 24 and 31 cents a pound avoirdupois, while the same product is bought wholesale at prices ranging from 18 to 23 cents. These quotations refer to the common grades.

No Duty on Rice.

Unhulled rice is allowed entry into Sweden free of duty. Grits, however, must pay a duty of 24.3 cents per 100 pounds. Flour is taxed at the rate of 79 cents per hundredweight.

A list of importers of rice in southern Sweden is available upon application to the Bureau of Markets. If interested, ask for report "Sweden 11652."

Clean Bill of Health Given Meat Imported into England.

The British food controller has branded as false certain reports that large quantities of meat imported by the food ministry have been condemned as being unfit for food. In the June number of the National Food Journal the controller is quoted as saying that all meat of doubtful character is sent to the Smithfield Market for inspection, where the quantity condemned is about one-half of 1 per cent of all the meat handled.

Imported bacon, most of which came from the United States, is also absolved, the food controller saying: "The stocks of bacon have never been so low as at present, and out of half a million boxes landed in this country on behalf of the ministry of food not one has arrived in a condition unfit for food."

Maximum Pork Products Prices.

The following table of prices are British maximum wholesale prices for imported bacon, ham, and lard, and were compiled from the ministry of food statistics:

Commodity.	Price per 112 pounds.	Price per 100 pounds.		
		At par.	At $4.	At $3.85.
	s. d.			
Wiltshires, imported in bales	192 0	$41.71	$34.29	$33.00
Wiltshires, imported in boxes	187 0	40.63	33.39	32.14
Cumberland, Dublins, and long ribs	184 6	40.03	32.95	31.71
Hams (including skinless or fatless hams)	190 0	41.28	33.93	32.66
Bellies (English cut)	212 0	46.06	37.86	36.44
Rib in backs, short ribs, and short clears	212 0	46.06	37.86	36.44
Long clears and rolling middles	202 0	43.88	36.07	34.72
Bellies (American) and short clear backs	191 0	41.50	34.11	32.83
Square shoulders	150 0	32.59	26.79	25.78
New York shoulders	146 6	31.83	26.16	25.18
Picnics	100 0	21.73	17.86	17.19
Lard:				
Refined	198 6	43.12	35.45	34.12
Unrefined	195 6	42.47	34.91	33.60

ARGENTINE TRADE IN GOOD SHAPE.

Country Experiencing Rapid Agricultural Development—Domestic Prosperity Excellent.

The American trade commissioner at Buenos Aires in a report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the first quarter of 1920 states that Argentina seems to be in a most advantageous position as regards her foreign trade and domestic prosperity.

Grain exports for 1920 thus far have shown an increase of 49,789 metric tons over those for the corresponding period in 1919, which is an increase of 58,156 metric tons over those for the same period in 1918. Evidently the country is experiencing rapid agricultural development.

Although the crops have not yet been harvested, the Government estimates that in 1920 there will be an exportable surplus of wheat amounting to 5,000,000 tons as compared with the 3,258,259 tons exported in 1919.

Buying Back Wheat.

At present, however, Argentina seems to be in the position of having sold too much of her wheat crop. Last year's crops were large and exports since January 1, 1920, have been the largest in the history of the country. The Government is now making efforts to purchase a part of the wheat crop, realizing that her reserve may not be sufficient to supply domestic needs.

The total stock of wool awaiting shipment in this country is larger than it has been for years, the estimate given amounting to 60,000 tons. The excessive supply is due to the raising of greatly increased numbers of Lincoln crossbred sheep for meat, which, although superior to the old Merino crossbreed in that regard, are inferior to that breed as regards the quality of wool. The various port strikes to which the country has been subjected have, no doubt, also had considerable effect in piling up this supply of wool.

Although the demand for hides and skins has been heavy, the only increase in shipment was shown in the export of dry and salted horse and ox skins.

Frozen Meat Exports Decline.

Owing to the country's lack of adequate refrigeration facilties as well as to increased local consumption and decreased European demands, the shipment of frozen meats has experienced a considerable decline, the export of mutton carcasses decreasing from 501,582 for the first three months of 1919 to 292,213 for the corresponding period in 1920, of lamb carcasses from 72,444 to 47,625, and of beef quarters from 1,703,444 to 1,432,465.

As a result of the fine sugar crop, the 1920 production already reaching 430,000 tons while domestic consumption is estimated at only 234,000 tons, the Argentine embargo on sugar has been removed and under certain conditions the export of a considerable quantity will be permitted.

Roumanian Corn For Export.

Reports from commercial sources state that the Roumanian Government has authorized the exportation of 10,000,000 bushels of corn. Of this amount 400,000 bushels have been sold to Italy. The average corn exports from Roumania during the 5-year period 1909–1913 amounted to nearly 39,000,000 bushels.

BRITISH WOOL TRADE UNSETTLED.

Curtailment of Credit Felt—Fresh Orders Lacking—Many Cancellations Made.

Recent London wool sales shows that the wool trade as a whole is in a very unsettled state, according to the American consul general at London. Withdrawals among the coarse grades of crossbreds have been large owing to the desire of the authorities to maintain prices for the benefit of the Australian grower and these sales are being held pending an increased demand which many think should come with the settlement of the central European financial situation.

Buying of merinos and fine crossbreds during June has been rather better at prices ranging about 5 per cent below opening rates. On some days Yorkshire has been the best buyer, on others France and Belgium.

Antwerp Sales Slow.

The lower prices for raw material are reflected in the manufacturing districts, where the curtailment of credit is increasingly felt, not only through the lack of fresh orders for home trade but through further cancellations from abroad. For the time being, however, confidence is being maintained, as there are old contracts to complete.

At the Antwerp sales during the first days of June only about one-third of the offerings of 11,000 bales of wool owned by the British Government were sold and the prices averaged 20 per cent below the May auctions, bringing them down around London parity.

Fix Prices for Belgian Sugar Beets.

The Belgian Food Ministry fixed the minimum price of sugar beets for 1920 at 115 francs per metric ton of 2,204.6 pounds ($20.14 per short ton, or $8.62 at exchange on June 28 on the basis of 14 per cent of sugar). This price is considerably greater than that of last year, 75 francs ($13.13, or $5.62 at exchange on June 28).

The production of sugar, which in 1918 was 77,167 short tons and in 1919, 124,560 short tons, will reach 176,368 short tons. This amount will meet the needs of Belgium without imports.

The Government has requisitioned stocks of sugar and will continue the rationing. The production, foreign trade, consumption of sugar in Belgium, in tons of 2,204.6 pounds, has been as follows:

Crop year.	Production.	Imports.	Exports.	Consumption.
1912-13	285,232	[1] 5,432	[1] 114,844	102,630
1913-14	218,693	.....	.....	99,449
1914-15	194,736	.....	.....	131,936
1915-16	108,796	.....	.....	75,932
1916-17	127,995	.....	.....	61,917
1917-18	123,260	.....	.....	73,669
1918-19	70,719	[2] 49,837	[2] 22,781	95,914
1919-20 (September-April)	137,453	.....	.....	82,873

[1] Calendar year 1913.
[2] Calendar year 1919.

New Zealand Apple Exports Reduced.

Although New Zealand exporters of apples have been allotted shipping space to the United Kingdom for 60,000 boxes, reports from commecrial sources state that probably not more than half that quantity will be shipped.

(See pages 40 and 41 for additional foreign market information.)

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